METROPOLITAN RECORD.

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The New Academy of Mount St. Vincent at Font Hill, N. Y., under the Sisters of Charity.

Annual Commencement and Distribution of Premiums.

ADDRESS OF THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING, THE GROUNDS, AND THE SCENERY.

THE INSTITUTION REGARDED AS A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE PROGRESS OF CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In accordance with the announcement published in The RECORD, and other papers, the Annual Commencement and Distribution of Premiums of the Academy of Mount St. Vincent took place on Thursday, the 8th inst. The occasion was one of more than usual interest, and over one thousand persons, including the parents and relatives of the pupils, were in attendance. Our readers, or at least a portion of them, have been already made acquainted with the removal of the Institution from its former site to its present beautiful location on the banks of the Hudson. In The RECORD of March 12, it may be remembered, we published an engraving of the Convent and Academy of Mount St. Vincent, which was the first time it ever appeared in print. Since then, however, that is, since the appearance of the illustration in the columns of The RECORD, the Sisters in charge of the Institution have had it printed at the head of their circulars in connection with the terms of board and tuition. It has thus already had a large circulation through our paper as well as through the system of advertizing adopted by the Sisters in the distribution of their circulars, which are to be had in every Catholic book store and institution in New York. We publish, however, a detailed description of the building, the grounds, and the beautiful scenery in the midst of which the Academy is located.

We have said that the occasion which brought so large a number of persons together was one of more than usual interest, and we might add that it was also one of more than usual significance and importance. It is about twelve years since the Sisters of Charity took possession of their old home at the northern extremity of the Central Park and entered upon the truly noble work of Catholic education. They began with a few pupils and, we believe, with little or no capital, yet such was the wonderful success that attended their efforts that they now possess one of the finest educational Institutions in the United States. In fact, the Academy of Mount St. Vincent may be regarded as a practical illustration of the progress of Catholic education throughout the whole country, and it is in view of this that we regard the occasion referred to as one of such great significance and importance. There was not, we believe, a Catholic present who did not feel a pride—a just pride—in all he saw and heard, when he contrasted the feeble commencement with the magnificent result of which he was there and then the witness. And yet withal, this is but the beginning, for the day is not far distant when, under the blessing of Providence, Catholic educational institutions of all grades shall be so multiplied that no Catholic parent in the country need be obliged to send his child to any other than a Catholic school. The day has gone by when such institutions can be any longer regarded as mere experiments, and when the recommendation of superiority can be urged in favor of public, or any other, school systems as compared with our own. Catholics are fully aware of this, and have shown by the generous support which they have always given to our schools of all kinds the confidence they have in their management and in the ability of those by whom they are conducted. It is unnecessary, as our most Rev. Archbishop says, to speak of the religious education which enters into and is made a part of the system—every Catholic understands that. One thing is certain, that Catholic Education is no longer an experiment—it is a success,—a success to which The RECORD has on more than one occasion borne willing and ample testimony. It is almost needless to say that it will be, hereafter, our cheerful duty to note the progres of the great educational movement which is now going on throughout the whole of the Catholic world—a movement, we may add, in which the Holy Father takes the deepest and most active interest, as his recent rescripts on the subject prove,—a movement, as our readers are also aware, formed the leading topic discussed in the late Synod of the illustrious Hierarchy of Ireland, and which, despite of governmental opposition and religious bigotry and prejudice, is destined to a full and complete success.

But we are forgetting the purpose with which we set out, which is to give an account of the Commencement and Distribution of Premiums at the new Academy of Mount St. Vincent at Font Hill. Among those present on the occasion were the most Rev. Archbishop of New York; Right Rev. Dr. Bayley, Bishop of Newark; Right Rev. Dr. Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn; Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, V. G.; Very Rev. M. McCarron, Archdeacon; Very Rev P. Moran, V.G., and a large representation from the clergy of our own and other dioceses.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AND DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.

The exhibition room, or room in which the opening exercises of the pupils took place, is a very large, handsome apartment supported by rows of pillars which considerably enhance the general effect. A raised platform on one side was reserved for the Archbishop and the clergy, and beside it was a circular stand, surmounted by a gilt cross, on which the premiums were arranged preparatory to distribution. The pupils occupied one end of the room, and the remainder was filled by an appreciative and highly respectable audience, who frequently expressed their approbation during the course of the exercises. The room is lofty and well lighted, having windows on three sides through which, in every part of the room, can be caught glimpses of exquisite scenery, wood and water views which the Rhine cannot equal much less excel. Through the front windows are seen the Palisades of the Hudson and the noble river itself rolling along, glittering in the sunlight, furrowed by gliding keels and flecked by sail-boats. Looking through the side and opposite windows what a lovely sylvan scene is presented. A grassy undulating surface rising into hills or sinking into valleys thickly dotted with venerable trees, beneath whose shade pastoral oxen alternately graze and ruminate; and, the strangest and most picturesque feature in the landscape, Font Hill Castle, looking like a Norman keep, with its arched doorways, oriel windows, and embattled towers, on the loftiest of which has been raised the emblem of Salvation. This Cross harmonizes in color and style with the building, and indicates at once its religious character and the purpose to which it is devoted. Having looked on the scene without, we can now give our undivided attention to what is passing within the apartment.

The exercises commenced with the Overture to La Gazza Ladra, arranged as a duett, and played on four piano's by Misses McCarthy, Hoeft, Christal, Hannon, McGranahan, Fell, Gauton and Kent. Nothing could have been more perfect than the time and accentuation, and at its close the young ladies were warmly applauded. "Salve Regina," a quartette and chorus, by Rossini followed, and it was sung very sweetly by Misses Lynch, Mackey, Myers and Brennen. After this came the Coronation, or awarding floral crowns to those pupils who had distinguished themselves by amiability of deportment and unvarying attention to the rules of the Institution. In a short time the snowy circlets that festooned the premium stand vanished, only, however, to reappear on the brows of the gratified recipients who wore them until the close of the exhibition. As soon as these tokens of approbation were bestowed the distribution of premiums commenced and continued uninterruptedly for a time. As the members of the different classes advanced to receive the reward of their diligence or good conduct from the hands of the Archbishop we observed that each class was distinguished by the color of the ribbon scarf which its members wore. The next piece on the programme was a duo by Oberthur, to which the combined tones of three harps and three pianoes gave full effect; the harpists were Misses Marshall, Conway and Brennen, the pianists Misses Granton, Walsh and Olwell. Solo and chorus, (Rossini,)followed, which was sung by Misses Florence and Murphy and after that a piano duett, (Oesten,) played by Misses Walsh, Myers, Hansen, Beecham, Kent, Gaffney, McLaughlin and Driscoll. A "Trio" of Mozart's was excellently rendered by Misses Mackey, Lynch, and McGranahan, and this was followed by an instrumental composition, (Chotek's,) in which Misses Kent, Conway, Pray, Sadlie, Hoeft, Marshall, Murphy and M. Kent took part.

The exercises were here varied by a poetical recitation delivered clearly and expressively by Miss Mary Agnes Gernon.

After this another recess was taken and premiums were distributed to other classes; then followed a "Grand Duo," (Oberthur) for harps and pianos, Misses Kent, Lacey andMyers at the harp, Misses Conway and Brennen at the piano. A Trio of Verdi's, sung by Misses McGranahan, Lynch and Mackay, was followed by the "Carnival de Venise" which was executed on the harp with ease and precision by Miss M. E. Lacy, a young lady who was obliged to stand all the time in order to reach the notes. The next piece was a song of Cowell's which was sung by Miss Myers, to her own accompaniment on the harp, with a good deal of taste and expression. To this succeeded Wallace's "Vesper Hymn," the performers being Misses Christal, McCarthy, Kent and Brennen. Other pieces, both vocal and instrumental, of great merit followed, particularly a Solo of Mercadente's and a Duett of Donizetti's. An address was then delivered by Miss Mackey in which an affecting tribute was paid to Mount St. Vincent's "the dear old mountain home, now deserted on its lonely site" where the community had resided for so many years. It concluded with returning thanks to the tried friends "whose kind familiar faces had cheered them on so many occasions, but especially to our beloved Archbishop, whose paternal hand has for so many years past, on occasions like the present, wreathed the brow of youth with the garland that tells of victory."

At the conclusion of the exercises the Most Rev. Archbishop addressed the pupils as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP.

MY DEAR CHILDREN:—In a great and free country like ours the best government we can look to or expect is described under the significant phrase—the will of the majority. Now I know in some one's mind there may arise an objection, to the effect that sometimes the majority decide and will what is wrong. How shall I meet this? Very easily: whenever it comes to that pass get another majority, who shall do right, to take their place. But be that as it may the interesting occurrences of this day, which it would take many words to describe, are the result of the will of the majority, and though it might have startled you at first and might have caused apprehension to the minds of your devoted teachers, the Sisters, in your old, or former home, nevertheless, looking back I thank the majority for having so decided and compelling you, if I may use such a term, to leave your old mountain home. I praise them not indeed for your removal, but I praise them for having agreed by a union of individual opinions, that has scarcely ever been rivalled even by the concentrated power of a King or Emperor.

They have blended their thoughts together, they have taken up an elevated and correct idea, not only of what New York is now but of what it is to be, and determined to have a public Park for all the people, which when finished cannot be surpassed by any country of Europe or indeed of the world. It was not out of any wish to remove you from this neighborhood that your change of abode became necessary, for without having been authorized I can express the acknowledgments of the ladies—Sisters of Charity—for the uniform kindness of the authorities of New York in their regard, and of the unvarying attention and politeness of the Commissioners who have had charge of the Central Park to this time, and of whose kindness and attention we have even on this new site evidence before us.

There was, of course, a period of solicitude about the site of your future home, and there were friends casting about under whose notice this place finally came. The Mother Superior of the Sisters consulted with its late proprietor, in a frank and open manner, and in a brief time, between themselves, without any land agent or broker or anything of that kind, they settled the question; and, indeed, I do not know that it occupied more time than the late settlement of the two Emperors at Solferino. Towards that gentleman I know also they entertain feelings of great gratitude for his uniform kindness and for the indulgence which, being a man of wealth and generous spirit, in this instance he has accorded to them from the first interview to the final settlement. Since then the Almighty has favored their undertaking. The plan of the building is before and around you. It speaks for itself. I believe there has been no accident in the whole course of the work by which life or limb has been destroyed, and that is a happy auspice and omen for an undertaking of this kind. I need not speak of the success with which the mechanics have fulfilled their part of the work—that also is patent to every eye. There is one who for years—there was at least, one who for years had been devoted to the orphan and the Sisters of Charity, and he, I might say, charged himself as with a labor of love to superintend the construction of this edifice. Death has removed him, but if he were here to-day he would feel a compensation for his toil, so far as anything earthly could give, in watching the progress of this work. I need not signalize others, for it so happens that these Sisters of Charity have the knack of making friends wherever they go, even among the enemies of religion. At the period of the first French Revolution when the civil authorities of that country decreed on parchment that there was no God—and that was going very far—yet these same legislators whenever they met a Sister of Charity in the street always took off their hats in token of respect. Napoleon, who came at the close of that scene directed his soldiers that whenever they were on guard and a daughter of St. Vincent de Paul was passing on her errand of charity the sentinel should present arms. Well now if these things came from those whom we may consider the enemies of religion we may well suppose that the friends of religion are all on their side.

The result, however, in the present instance is what you see to-day. You, my dear children, have not been expelled from Manhattan Island by any act of unkindness towards yourselves, or this community, for it was on Manhattan Island that you, by your application, by your good conduct, by your talents, and by all the excellences that constitute the basis of a fine lady's character, or, rather, a lady's fine character, entitled yourselves to come here into Westchester County to receive the well-earned recompense, the honors that have been distributed and the premiums that have been awarded. When your minds will become by habit expanded to the proportions and magnitude of this new edifice, and when you have time to contemplate the whole extent of these improvements, however much you may have been attached to your former site, you will not forget the transition.

This is the proper termination of the last year and commencement of the present. But it is a commencement under very happy auspices; for I suppose it would be difficult to find a site within a hundred miles of New York so suitable for the purposes of a religious house and so well calculated to elevate the tone of education as the one on which these foundations have been laid. There is a great deal to be thought out when a perma-

nent institution for the instruction of youth is in contemplation, and the first thing, in my opinion, is the site. If an unsuitable site is at first selected, who can repair the mistake afterwards? The community and all belonging to it would be chained to the spot. Now, suppose this were a level, sandy plain; there would be a monotony meeting the eye on all sides in that unvarying expanse which would not be good for the mind. But in such an hypothesis, how could the Sisters ever have afforded the expense of planting these noble rocks and growing these trees; and in their absence what would even this place be? Yet now there is every variety, and the eye, no matter in which direction it looks, cannot light upon an object that does not chime in with a department favorable to good taste and auxiliary to right education, which is physical as well as moral. People who are brought up on plains and swampy grounds have not the spirit and physical energy of mountaineers, like the natives of Switzerland or the dwellers in the Tyrol. Thus it is with regard to the health and condition of the body; and it is a great thing for you to be in a situation so favorable for health and so remarkable for beauty of scenery, and, in short, for everything that is calculated to cultivate and refine the taste of youth. When Canova was brought to Paris, he found he could not do any great work there, for he had lost the models that surrounded him in Rome, and the very atmosphere, so far at least as it related to his particular art, appeared to be different and uncongenial as compared with that in which he had achieved his immortal triumphs. Even the blue sky of Italy was wanting to his artistic eye, and the surroundings of association were wanting. Well, if that is the case in the experience of a distinguished artist, where could you find anything better calculated to elevate the mind in a more elementary order than the scenery that surrounds us? If you permit, I will pass from that topic to another, though still a point of physical education, and that next point of a young lady's education is—it is not very classical, but I will venture to give utterance to the term—the kitchen, because youth requires substantial food and an abundance of it, and because, in a place like this, when you will have your female gymnastics, which are so conducive to physical education, you can exercise in the purest air and without being restrained by the feeling that any one is looking down upon you from a seventh-story window. When speaking of food, of course I do not mean dainties and delicacies, which are injurious to the stomach, but that good, solid, substantial food which imparts vigor to the muscles, and from that to the mind, for the mind must be in part supported by what the body receives at the table. Now, I will go a little further. Of the religious element I need not speak; you understand and we all understand that that must be the basis of everything that is excellent in human character. On that I need not enlarge; you understand it, and it gives me occasion to make one remark which is not, I trust, invidious. You are in the main Catholics, and if there are among you some who are not, no distinctions are made; they are as much the apple of your teacher's eye as any other members of the school. On that score there is no difference. There is a protection combined with religion that is a part of education, and by which everything is kept away from your sight and hearing that might tend to taint the purity and innocence of your young hearts. But I was going to make one further remark, and that is, that, from the very training of the Catholic Church, from the instincts with which she inspires her children, the education of youth in virtue and science is her peculiar province. The evidence of this is on every side; for what is there to regenerate society hereafter if society fall into a period of deterioration—if it is going wrong—lapsing—on a descending scale—how is it to be renovated except by youth brought up under the influence of that religion? Who will hold so important a relation towards the coming generation when God, in His own good time, shall have placed them at the head of their own establishments? If you take a religion which makes only one inconceivable chasm between man and the perfections of God, the distance is too great; but the Catholic religion does not do so, for in everything, in music, painting, history, in the lives of the Saints, she surrounds the mind of youth with comparative perfection even of the human order. If you strike out of education all that enters into it with the sanction of the Church, the idea of angels, of saints, of holy persons of either sex, the models are destroyed. Of course, you can reason them out, but they should be around and before you; they should blend, not with the stars, but with your daily life. You are here collecting and putting away in the stores of your memory for future reference and edification models of virtue, of piety, and of high, delicate-toned morality. You will appreciate all these things, my dear children; you will understand them without any further eulogy from me. But when I consider the seclusion of this place and its proximity to the city—nearer by time, though more distant by space than your former abode—its absence from everything that could offend the most fastidious, we have reason to thank God for the happy results that have in this instance flowed from the will of the majority. You can pass your days here from the beginning to the end of the year under the care of your devoted teachers, and in the enjoyment of your own mutual companionship; but your eye will never rest on some vulgar writings in chalk upon the fence, and you can pass your time in the contemplation of all that is elevated and refining in the natural scenery that surrounds you; for you can here cultivate a talent for drawing, and I would recommend you to practice it assiduously; it is a beautiful art and a rare accomplishment for a lady. I could not add a word to the elegant and poetical tribute paid by your eloquent representative to the beauties of the surrounding scenery. I could, indeed enlarge upon such a theme, but environed by such temptations, I might, without being aware of it, fall into the utterance of poetry myself. I think, however, I only express the common sentiment when I say that, although it is by the will of the majority you came here, it is not less by the will of God, who has wonderfully favored and prospered the undertaking.

The countenances of your friends who surround you to-day, and who are so numerous, give evidence of their sympathy in what I have just expressed; and in addition to what is so pleasing to the eye, we have just listened to the melodious tone of your Vesper bell, which is not less charming to the ear, sending its sweet notes across the majestic Hudson, and waking the echoes that have so long slumbered in the crevices of those bold palisades on the opposite side, which from this time forth will send back the notes of your Angelus bell as a suitable response from New Jersey to New York.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING, THE GROUNDS AND THE SCENERY.

The site of the new edifice was formerly owned by Mr. Edwin Forrest, from whom it was purchased for its present purpose about two years since. The whole estate consists of sixty-three acres, and has quite an extensive water front on the Hudson River, from which it runs back to the Yonkers Road, a distance of something more than half a mile. Included within the limits of the estate, and at a distance of two or three hundred feet from the southern extremity of the building, is the picturesque structure known as Font Hill Castle, the very appearance of which suggests to the mind those old baronial and feudal castles which are to be found in such numbers along the banks of the Rhine, and which have done so much to enhance its natural scenic beauties. And yet the great European river, with all its varied charms, with its quiet landscapes and wild, romantic mountain scenery, is in many respects inferior to the Hudson. The Hudson, it is true, has none of those old ruins which give such attractiveness to that one of the great historic rivers of Europe, to which we have alluded; but its historic associations are no less inspiring, and who is there who would exchange the thriving cities and towns that dot its banks almost from its source to its confluence with the waters of the ocean for the crumbling ruins of feudal strongholds which tell of a past that, with all its noble traits of chivalry and stern devotion to principle and truth, was a time of strife and bloodshed—a time in which men must inevitably have relapsed into barbarism but for the civilizing, refining and humanizing influence of the Church. Here from the elevated position on which the Academy stands, we have an uninterrupted view of the scenery up the Hudson for a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles; and away to the south we see Staten Island, while we can tell the position of the great metropolis by the clouded atmosphere which rests above it like a veil. Directly opposite are those wonderful volcanic formations, known to the scientific as among the most remarkable specimens of trap rock, but better known to the unscientific as the Palisades. At their base flows the great river with its ever changing, ever moving panorama of busy, active life, bearing upon its bosom the product of that great West which has done so much towards building up the gigantic city that promises, before another century shall have passed away, to be the commercial metropolis of the world. Within little more than half an hour's walk is the picturesque town of Yonkers, and beyond this again is the village of Tarrytown, so celebrated in revolutionary history from its being within a few miles of the spot where Major Andre was captured. Within a short distance of Tarrytown is Sleepy Hollow, which has been immortalized in Irving's tale of Rip Van Winkle. It would, however, take more of our space than we can spare to describe all the places of revolutionary and legendary interest which are to be found in the almost immediate vicinity of Font Hill, or as it will hereafter be known by the name of Mount St. Vincent. The estate on which the Academy is situated is admirably adapted to its present use, and, independent of the magnificent scenery by which it is surrounded, abounds with miniature rural scenes of its own, which are hardly less attractive. It is intersected by numerous promenades, some of which are cut through a fine old wood, which affords a cool and delightful retreat in warm summer days. A beautiful sylvan lake with two islands forms another of the attractive features of the place, and we might with justice add that it is also a valuable addition, for it will not only supply the Institution with sufficient water, but also with an abundant supply of ice. And now, having made our readers familiar with the scenery and character of the locality in which it is situated, we will proceed without further delay to a description of the building itself.

The new Academy of Mount St. Vincent is constructed in the Byzantine style, and is one of the largest structures which has been erected for educational purposes in the United States. The ground plan of the edifice is in the shape of a parallelogram with projections on the longer sides. The principal of these projections are formed by the tower and the chapel which is in the rear of the building, and which is so constructed that a portion of it is within the edifice. By this arrangement it can be entered either from the Academy or Convent, which, although they are both within the same structure, are yet as distinct as if they were separate houses. The other projections, besides those we have mentioned, are simply the extension of a portion of the building beyond the front line of the ground plan. These projections relieve the edifice from that appearance of dull uniformity which it would otherwise have, besides the increased space which is gained in the interior by the extension. The greatest length of the building is two hundred and sixty-five feet, and its greatest depth, including the chapel, is one hundred and fifty-six.

The front has a peculiarly pleasing effect, and the great central tower, the summit of which stands at an elevation of about four hundred feet above the level of the river, gives the whole a very picturesque appearance. The height of the tower from the ground is one hundred and fifty-eight feet, and from its great elevation can be converted, without difficulty, into a splendid observatory, a purpose to which we believe a portion of it will be devoted, and thus such pupils as may desire it will have an opportunity of studying the science of Astronomy, and at the same time of making a practical application of their knowledge.

The porch, which extends out from the front wall of the building a distance of about thirty feet, and which is twenty-six feet in height, is a great addition to the general effect of the edifice, and besides forming a complete covered carriage-way is so constructed as to present all the advantages of a piazza—advantages which the pupils and visitors will not be slow to avail themselves of on bright summer days, which are nowhere brighter than on the banks of the Hudson, notwithstanding all that may be said of the scenic beauties of Saratoga and Niagara, and other places of resort. The roof of the porch is capable of holding between three and four hundred persons, and as there are two roofs, or what may be called stories, there will be no want of room. But this is not all, for in addition to the porch there are two piazzas which project from the two wings, and which afford a promenade of at least three hundred feet, extending even round the ends of the building.

The porch is in the Byzantine style, so as to be in harmony with the rest of the edifice, and is supported by strong and elaborately ornamented columns. In the gables of the two front projections already referred to, are two niches, in one of which will be a figure of Saint Joseph, and in the other a figure of Saint Vincent de Paul, and each of which will be of cast iron and eight feet in height.

The front entrance, which is fifteen feet high, is reached by a wide double flight of steps. Having ascended these, you enter the first vestibule, which is finished in a most artistic style, with groined ceilings and rich mouldings. Before reaching the corridor, or main hall, you have to pass through a second vestibule, which is ornamented in a somewhat different style from the first, and which, instead of groined has coved ceilings. Through these two vestibules the main hall or corridor is reached, and as we now stand we may be said to occupy the line which divides the building into two equal parts, the southern half of which is used for the purposes of the Academy, and the northern half for the Convent. If we pursue our way without turning to either side, we will enter the Chapel, which is one of the largest possessed by any community of Religious in the country. And here, having fairly entered the building, we will ask our readers to descend with us into the lowermost story of all, where we will begin our observations of the interior of the edifice and examine its various departments, learn their different uses, and take a general survey of the whole.

We have now reached the cellar, and while here we may say a few words about the foundations, which, as all who know anything about building are aware, are still lower. The walls of the edifice stand on the natural rock, resembling, in this particular, the foundation of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral. The ground was broken and the rock excavation or blasting commenced in July, 1857, but as the top of the rock lay uneven, the builder was obliged to start the foundation walls in some places thirty feet below the general level. From the foundation to a height of a few feet above the surface of the earth, the walls are built of stone, but from this to the roof they are constructed of peculiarly hard brick, which was made specially for this building, and which was burned twice during the process of its manufacture. By the use of this the walls have an adamantine consistency almost equal to the very rock on which they stand. But, as we have said, we are now in the cellar, the extent of which may be judged from the figures we have already given showing the length and breadth of the building. Here are the store-rooms, the fuel-rooms, and that department which plays such an essential part in the domestic arrangements and economy of the Institution—the bakery. In the cellar, also, is the apparatus for heating the building with steam, and from it is the pipes ramify through all the apartments. The store-rooms are quite an institution, and had we the space we would speak of them and the other divisions of this part of the edifice more in detail. Sufficient, however, has been said to impress our readers with the full importance of this part of the Institution, and to show that in this necessary department nothing has been neglected.

A short flight of stairs brings us from the cellar to the basement, which is above ground, and which contains the refectories, the kitchens, the scullery, the wash, bath and cloth rooms, and the play-ground, or gymnasium. As the play-ground is generally one of the most attractive parts of such institutions, it is worthy of more than a passing notice. The apartment is forty-three feet long, thirty in width, and is divided into two equal parts by a glass partition, which, by an ingenious contrivance, can be so arranged that the whole play-ground may be thrown open at any time. It is furnished with all the necessary aids to physical exercise, and, in a word, is a complete Ladies' Gymnasium.

The next story is the principal floor, and is that which we first saw on entering the building. It is on this floor the Community rooms and parlors of the Convent are placed, and which, as we have already stated, are to the north of the entrance; while the southern half is occupied by the recitation, class, music and reception rooms, and the study hall of the Academy. It is also from this floor that you enter the body of the chapel, which, as we have said, is one of the largest connected with any religious institution on this continent. The study hall is forty-three feet by sixty-five, and contains all the appointments required in a first class institution of learning. This apartment holds at least six hundred persons, exclusive of the pupils. The rooms are situated on either side of the corridor, and can be entered from the study hall. The reception parlors are finished with artistically-wrought marble mantels and rich heavy mouldings, while the furniture is in keeping with the general style of the apartments.

The chapel, as we remarked, is one of the largest of the kind in the United States, and is capable of holding one thousand worshippers. The ceiling of the chapel is forty-three feet from the floor, and the whole height of the edifice is equal to that of three stories of the building, as the roof is almost on a line with the point at which the fourth story begins. In length it is one hundred feet, of which about fifteen feet are within the main edifice, so, as we have before stated, it can be entered from the grand corridor. The sanctuary is in the form of an octagon, with a sacristy and a small altar at each side. It is elaborately embellished, and the light which streams in from three large triplet windows is mellowed by the rich stained glass through which it comes. The sanctuary on which so much attention has been properly bestowed has double columns, with ornamented semi circular arches, while the main ceiling of the chapel is arched in the same manner, the basis of the arches resting on the foliated caps of a double row of columns that stand on either side of and form the main aisle. The ceiling is to be embellished with paintings in fresco, illustrative of scenes in Scripture history.

We should have stated that while the main building runs north and south, the Chapel runs east and west, so that the two edifices stand at right angles with each other. The organ faces the altar, which is at the east end, and extends across the whole width of the Chapel. This part of the building is entered from the corridor of the second story. The windows, of which there are six on each side, making, with those that light the sanctuary, fifteen altogether, are of rich stained glass, with appropriate emblematic devices and medallions.

The arrangement of the body of the edifice is different from that of the Chapel in the Convent of Mercy in Houston street, in the respect that it has pews—a difference which is necessary for the accommodation of the pupils.

We will now enter the main building, of which we will conclude our description with a few brief remarks. The second story is

divided into drawing-rooms, apartments employed for academical purposes, two infirmaries, one on each side of the Chapel, with doors looking into it to enable the invalids to participate in the religious services; dispensaries, bath-rooms and dormitories. Nearly the whole of the upper stories are used for sleeping apartments for both the Sisters and the pupils, the same division being made here as in the other parts of the building, between the Convent and the Academy. We have stated that the building is to be heated by steam, and we may add that it is lighted throughout by gas.

Before closing, we have an act of justice to perform towards those who have played so important a part in the erection of this magnificent edifice. The architect, Mr. Henry Englebert, who is so well and favorably known to the Catholic community of this city for his abilities in the line of his profession, has as may be seen from our description, done full justice to his work. While drawing out the plan of the building, he consulted with the Most Rev. Archbishop, Very Rev. Father Starrs, and the Mother Superior of the Convent, and the result is, as we now see, one of the finest edifices of the kind in the United States. To the builder, the late Mr. Michael O'Connor, whose death some months ago was the cause of such general regret, no small share of the praise is due for the unremitting care and attention which he bestowed on all the details of the work. Neither should we forget Mr. Jaques, who furnished the brown-stone; Mr. Riker, by whom the carpenter work—one of the most important parts of the whole—was performed; Messrs. White & Kennedy, who have had the contract for roofing; Messrs. Brien & Adams, the plumbers, and Mr. James Morrison, the plasterer. They have all performed their work well, and they may each feel a just pride in the part they have taken in the erection of the Convent and Academy at Font Hill.

FONT HILL CASTLE.

This picturesque structure, which adds greatly to the beauty of the scenery, was erected for the purposes of a private residence by Mr. Edwin Forrest, and although very different in appearance from the usual style of country mansions, it is one of the finest buildings that is to be seen anywhere on the banks of the Hudson. In its construction its original proprietor spared no expense, and the elaborate finish and artistic taste exhibited in the internal decorations give it an almost palatial magnificence. The exterior of the castle somewhat resembles the strongholds of those old Norman barons who at one time held sway over England, and whose descendants, even to the present time, retain possession of the land which they wrested from the people. It is built of dark stone, and has one main tower, the highest point of which rises to the height of about eighty feet above its base. Its greatest length is seventy five feet, and its width about forty-five. The main or front entrance leads into a magnificent hall, which occupies about one-sixth of the space of the whole edifice. It is lighted by a glass dome, and the floor is paved with encaustic tiling of a tesselated pattern. The form of the hall is octagonal, and a gallery, the front of which is composed of a series of Norman arches, runs round its eight sides at a height of about sixteen feet from the floor. The ceiling is also in the Norman style, and is deeply groined—a feature which is admirably in uniform with the general style of the structure. Large, grotesque looking heads of men and animals, carved out of solid oak, look down upon you from above the gallery, while, in strange contrast with these, the niches below the gallery are filled with the statues of St. Vincent de Paul and other holy men, whose effigies are certainly more in accordance with the character and pursuits of the present inmates of Font Hill Castle.

To the north of the main hall is the dining room, the entrance to which is decorated with bas reliefs, while the apartment itself is exquisitely finished. The other apartments on the first floor are the parlors, the drawing room, and the library, on the last of which a large amount of money has been expended. The floor is made of a variety of woods—mahogany, black walnut, satin wood, oak, pine, and others—the combination of which has a peculiarly pleasing effect. This was one of the favorite apartments of its former proprietor, and we think deservedly so, for it is one of the finest we have ever seen, and beautifully adapted to the purpose for which it was designed. The second story, if we may use so common a phrase in speaking of a castle, is reached by a flight of spiral stone steps, which run through the centre of the main tower up to its very summit. The apartments are not so large as those on the first floor, and are occupied principally for bedrooms. One of them is fitted up and used for a chapel by the Sisters, by whom the whole building is kept in fine order and in a state of the most scrupulous cleanliness. Ascending the stone stairs still higher, we reach the top of the tower, from which there is a magnificent view of the scenery of the Hudson. From the highest point of this tower a cross is displayed, thus denoting the religious character of the present occupants of the castle and the new purposes to which it has been devoted. In addition to the castle, there are four or five other buildings which were erected at the same time with it, and which form a valuable adjunct to the estate.

Unexpressed.

FROM THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

Dwells within the soul of every artist
More than all his effort can express;
And he knows the best remains unuttered,
Sighing at what we call *his* success.

Vainly he may strive; he dare not tell us
All the sacred mysteries of the skies:
Vainly he may strive; the deepest beauty
Cannot be unveiled to mortal eyes.

And the more devoutly that he listens,
And the holier message that is sent,
Still the more his soul must struggle vainly,
Bowed beneath a noble discontent.

No great thinker ever lived and taught you
All the wonder that his soul received;
No true painter ever set on canvass
All the glorious vision he conceived.

No musician ever held your spirit
Charmed and bound in his melodious chains,
But be sure he heard and strove to render
Feeble echoes of celestial strains.

No real poet ever wove in numbers
All his dreams; but the diviner part,
Hidden from all the world, spake to him only
In the voiceless silence of his heart.

So with love, for love and art united
Are twin mysteries; different, yet the same:
Poor, indeed, would be the love of any
Who could find its full and perfect name.

Love may strive, but vain is the endeavor,
All its boundless riches to unfold;
Still, its tenderest, truest secret lingers
Ever in its deeper depths untold.

Things of times have voices—speak and perish.
Art and love speak, but their words must be
Like sighings of illimitable forests,
And waves of an unfathomable sea.

THE AZAMOGLAN.

A TALE OF MODERN GREECE.

BY AGNES STRICKLAND.

The sun was sinking in a flood of rosy light over the hills of the Morea, as the young and beautiful wife of Adrian Sotteris sat in the rose-bound porch of her peaceful dwelling, casting many a longing look towards the bay for the returning sail of her absent husband's corvette, while she lulled to sleep her youngest child, a little girl of uncommon loveliness, and from time to time bestowed glances of ineffable fondness on her twin boys, Alexander and Eustachius. It was a group that might have afforded a subject for the pencil of a Raphael, as these fair boys stood on each side of their youthful mother, and, with their little hands fast locked in hers, united their lisping accents with her sweet voice as she sung the evening hymn to the Panigia. But while the words of praise and joy yet lingered on the lips of Helen Sotteris, a sudden thrill of terror robbed her cheek of its tender bloom, for she perceived a band of Turkish janissaries approaching her dwelling, and recollected with unspeakable dismay that the revolving seasons had brought round the fatal year when the Ottoman Government claimed its inhuman tribute of male children from the enslaved provinces of Greece—"whom," says that accurate historian Knolles, "the Sultan taketh for the most part every third, fourth, or fifth year, as his tenths, or tribute children." It was from these devoted children that the military force of Turkey was chiefly supplied. Christian parents were called upon by this iniquitous impost to resign the fairest buds of paternal hope to the barbarous Moslem oppressors, who scrupled not to rend asunder the most sacred of social and kindred ties, and to punish with death such as endeavored to resist or even to evade this cruel law. At the sight of the authorities employed by the Ottoman Government in this unhallowed business, Helen Sotteris cast her sleeping infant into its cradle, and with a wild cry of alarm snatched the first fruits of a mother's bitter pains, her lovely boys, to her bosom, and folding her fair arms round them, she regarded the Turkish officers with looks of tearful supplication, that might almost have disarmed the fury of a hungry tiger, if he had marked her breathing treasures for his prey; but it failed to move the iron hearts of the pitiless instruments of Mussulman oppression. They were too familiar with the sight of anguish caused by the rending asunder of nature's holiest ties to regard the strong pleadings of a mother's love; and, callous to the tears and passionate entreaties of Helen Sotteris, they tore her twin blossoms from her frantic embrace, coolly examined the proportions of the children with technical precision, and at length selected Alexander, the first-born, as the strongest and most promising of the twain, and therefore most worthy of the honor of being selected for the service of the Sultan. The boy clung weeping to the neck of that brother with whom he had been so closely united by nature, and offering all the resistance in his power against those who were about to dissever those strong bonds of fraternity, he called aloud upon his mother to "save him from the wicked Osmanlis."

At that cry the young, the gentle, the timid Helen, appeared animated with the fury of a lioness, who beholds her offspring in the hands of the hunter. Those soft, languishing dark eyes that seemed formed alone to express the tenderest emotions of the soul, darted angry lightnings through their streaming tears, as she threw herself between her children and the officers, with an air of fierce determination, that for a moment awed even those who had been so familiar with the rage and grief of bereaved mothers. Her resistance, however, availed nothing, and it was equally in vain that she tore in despair the silver cross and rosary from her neck and the bracelets from her arms, and tendered them to the cruel Musselmans in exchange for her child, her beautiful Alexander, who seemed at that moment infinitely more precious in her sight than both the others, though all held an equal place in her fond heart. But when she saw him borne from his paternal roof by the Turkish authorities, she thought not of the others in her agony for him, and, yielding to the powerful instinct of maternal love, she followed her lost treasure, exclaiming in the most heartrending accents, "Give me back my boy! my first born! my beautiful Alexander! Oh, you will make him a misbeliever like yourselves, ye barbarous robbers, and I shall never behold him again, neither in earth nor yet in heaven."

With all the obstinate pertinacity of despair she continued to pursue the steps of those who were despoiling her of her child, till she was some miles distant from her home, when one of the Turkish officers called the attention of the leader of the party to the circumstance, and he, turning about, surveyed the young mother with an attention he had not bestowed upon her while intent only on securing her son for the service of the Sultan.

"By Allah, Murad," said he to his coadjutor, "the mother may prove a prize of greater value than the boy. She is a perfect houri, and has eyes like those of the fair Ionian, whose death has rendered the Grand Vizier, my master, so disconsolate." "If now he should chance to take a fancy to this beautiful Moriet, this might prove a lucky adventure for us," said Murad. "Ay, and for her also," rejoined the other. "By the tomb of the prophet, it would be a happy chance for the dark-eyed peasant to exchange a life of poverty and obscurity to reign queen of the Vizier's harem!"

Helen Sotteris, who had now overtaken them, imagining, in the simplicity of her heart, that their halt proceeded from motives of compassion, renewed her entreaties for them to restore her child to her.

"It were pity, indeed, to separate ye," said the chief officer, laying hands upon the fair pleader; "and so, my princess, you shall go with us and accompany your son." "Go with you! ye Infidel robbers, and leave my dear husband, my pretty baby and my sweet Eustachius! No, that I never will," cried Helen, indignantly. "Nay, you must love this child better than all these, or you would not have forsaken them to follow him. But since you have accompanied us thus far on our journey for your own pleasure, you must now be content to go a little farther with us for ours, for we intend to take you to the great city of Istamboul." "But, my husband and my children!" shrieked the terrified Helen. "Never fret yourself about them, fair Nazarene; you will still be permitted to retain your first-born son; and if you do not cloud your beauty with unavailing tears, you may possibly be fortunate enough to please the Grand Vizier, and then you will have a prince for your husband instead of a poor Moriet dog," replied the Turk, laughing. But their eloquence had no other effect on the lovely Greek than to make her redouble her lamentations. Even the restoration of her beloved boy failed to console her, although she bestowed the most passionate caresses upon him as his cherub face rested on her bosom; for no sooner did he find himself once more in her arms, than all his little griefs were forgotten, and, wearied with long weeping, his head sank upon that dear maternal pillow, and his eyes closed in a sweet and profound slumber, while the tears yet hung upon his long black eyelashes, and gemmed his crimson cheeks, and his breast long continued to heave even in sleep with involuntary sobs.

On their arrival at Constantinople, the Grand Vizier was informed of the adventure by which his officers had become possessed of the beautiful Moriet, and immediately expressed a wish to see her; and, notwithstanding the grief in which she was plunged, she appeared so charming in his sight, that he declared his intention of making her his wife, and taking the little Alexander under his especial protection.

Far from being elated with a change of fortune which filled the hearts of all the ladies of the Vizier's harem with envy and despair, the simple Helen remained in the deepest affliction for the loss of the husband of her youth, the father of her children. But it was in vain that she petioned to be restored to him—her inclinations were not considered of the slightest importance in a place where the Grand Vizier's will was law; and in spite of her extreme repugnance, a former marriage, and pre-engaged affections, she became the favorite wife and sovereign lady of the Grand Vizier's harem.

In how few words may the important drama of a life be related, if we pause not to dwell on its minor actions and the complicated chain of anticipations, disappointments, and regrets, with which it is checkered, shaded, or brightened! The twenty years which Helen Sotteris passed as the wife of the Grand Vizier were not marked by any event of decided importance, though the change of her destiny was followed of course by alterations in her dress, manners, and occupations.

The active, cheerful Moriet wife and mother, who was wont to rise with the early dawn and cross the dewy mead with naked feet to fetch clear water from the spring, and then returned homewards, singing, to milk the ewes and prepare the morning meal for her husband and children, who spun and carded the wool of which their simple garments were manufactured, and cultivated with the labor of their own hands the little garden on which part of their subsistence depended, now reclined on embroidered cushions in listless inanity, loaded with the most costly jewels, and dressed in all the splendor of eastern magnificence, surrounded by slaves who watched her very looks, and were obedient to her slightest motions, while the all-powerful delegate of the lord of the East lived but on her smiles, and paid the most unbounded attention to her wishes. Those wishes were all centered in her son; and as the Vizier was childless, he had adopted him for his own, and had taken such care to advance his interests in the Ottoman army, that the young Alexander, under the Mahometan name of Selim, had attained to the high military rank of Pasha, and was considered as very likely to become the second person in the Turkish empire.

But at what a price were these lofty distinctions purchased! As a preliminary to his worldly advancement, the boy had, in

common with all the tribute children, been bred a Mussulman. His mother had, it is true, instructed him in the Christian faith, and with great earnestness, during the period of his childhood, when he was much with her; but when he was enrolled in the body of the janissaries, and associated with none but those with whom Christians and Greeks were held in the most profound contempt, he soon ceased to be a Christian, and grew ashamed of having been born a Greek. His mother was still the dearest object of his affections; he loved her with the same fervor and intensity as he did in his guileless infancy; but his time was now so fully occupied with the pursuits of business and pleasure, that he had fewer opportunities of seeing her than formerly; and when he did, she was so completely engrossed in lavishing her doating fondness upon him, who was the absorbing idol of her soul, that she seldom found time to address him on the solemn interests of his eternal welfare. To see him was happiness enough; and though she saw his baptised brow encircled with the turban of Islamism, and knew that the scimitar by his side was wielded in the armies of the Crescent against the hosts of Christian nations, and felt at times uneasy sensations on the subject, yet, with the acquired indolence of the Asiatic, she avoided the pain of remonstrating with him when she found her representations were offensive, and tended to deprive her of the pleasure of his company, till, by degrees, she tacitly acquiesced in all his Mahometanisms, save that she never could frame her lips to address him by any other name than Alexander. With every one else, and to himself he was Selim Pasha; and though he knew that, both by birth and baptism, he was Alexander Sotteris, yet the syllables sounded harshly in his ear, even from the sweet lips of his mother; for his young heart was hardened by ambition, and tainted by the plague-spot of selfishness; and his was that friendship with the world which is enmity to God. He had ceased to be a Christian without becoming a Mahometan. Who, indeed, that had been instructed in the pure precepts of the One Faith, could ever receive the gross absurdities of the other? Yet, Alexander affected to be a zealous follower of the doctrine of the false prophet—a doctrine which he secretly despised.

The death of the Grand Vizier rendered him the master of great wealth, for the old man bequeathed his vast possessions be tween his favorite wife and his adopted son. A new light appeared to have dawned upon Helen Sotteris from that day. Her langour, her inanity and indolence, were gone; her downcast eyes were raised from the ground, and were beaming with hope and animation. The term of her splendid slavery was ended; her gilded fetters were broken; she was free! She could now return to the land of her birth, and might be united to the husband of her youthful affections, and should behold those long-lost objects of a mother's fond love, her young children, once more.

The recollection of that brother and sister was still dear even to the blunted affections of Alexander Sotteris. The events of that evening on which he was torn from the lovely companions of his early days, were of too striking a nature ever to be effaced from his mind. He could still picture to himself the cottage porch, with its embowering roses glowing in the rich sunset, and casting a brighter reflection on the face of his beautiful mother, as she sat beneath their shade, with her babe upon her knee—that fair girl, just old enough to know him, and to return his caresses, and essay to lisp his name—the living, laughing plaything of Eustachius and himself. And Eustachius, too, that once so fondly beloved brother, how could he ever forget him? Memory, more tenacious with him than the ties of natural affection, forbade him to do that; but what was the fate of either brother or sister, he attempted not to ascertain; for what had the Pasha Selim to do with the inglorious destinies of Greek peasants? And he heard with mingled surprise and mortification his mother's declaration, that it was her design, as soon as the days of mourning for the deceased Vizier were accomplished, to revisit her native land, for the purpose of seeking out those dear objects of her love.

It was to no avail that he exerted all his sophistry and all his influence over her mind, to endeavor to dissuade her from a scheme that filled his proud and selfish heart with unnatural regret. Helen Sotteris, so mild and complying on every other subject, was firm and immovable in her determination upon this. More than one altercation had arisen between them on this ground; and Alexander, finding that her resolution would conquer all the obstacles he could oppose to the journey, and that her health meantime suffered from her intense desire to revisit the scenes of her youth, at length consented to allow her to accompany him on his march to the Morea, whither he had been ordered to repair by the Sultan, in order to assist in reducing the patriotic bands of Greece.

Helen Sotteris knew that the light of freedom had at length dawned upon her long-benighted country, and that the Cross had been planted triumphantly on the walls of many a rescued town and city of Greece. The eyes of all Europe were fixed upon the glorious but unequal contest which a handful of heroes maintained against the might of the whole Ottoman empire. The fame of their deeds had resounded from the east to the west, and its rumor was in all lands, but it had not been whispered in the recesses of a Turkish harem, almost within hearing of the thunders of the war.

"Mother," said the Pasha Selim, riding up to the covered litter in which she travelled, and drawing back the embroidered silk curtains, "Mother, we have crossed the frontier, and you are again in the Morea." The tears rushed into her eyes, and she said, "Let me descend from the litter, my son, that I may set my foot once more on that blessed earth which they have not pressed since the sad day, when, impelled by the strong power of maternal affection, I followed thee in thy tender childhood, and became also the prey of the Moslem robbers, who had torn you from my fond arms. Holy Panigia! twenty years have passed over since that time, and may I indeed venture to hope that I shall ever behold those beloved ones again whom I then innocently abandoned?" "Think not of it, my mother," replied the Pasha; "as reasonably might you expect to gather up the leaves which the blasts of twenty autumns have scattered as hope to trace out such obscure personages as those whom you lament, and whom, in our situations, it would be wisest to forget." "Forget the husband and children of my youth!" exclaimed Helen; may my God forget me when I do! Cold-hearted and unnatural son! is it of your father, your brother and your sister that you thus speak?"

She threw herself back in the litter and gave way to a passion of tears. The Pasha, who loved his mother better than anything on earth, took her hand in his and speedily succeeded in soothing her into returning fondness; for so completely was he the idol of her heart that it was not possible for her to be angry with him long. He then assisted her to alight and conducted her to the summit of the hill, which commanded an extensive view of the still beautiful but no longer smiling plains of the Morea.

The grand features of the landscape, the wood-crowned hills, the silver streams and romantic glens remained unchanged, but the plains were devastated, the vineyards destroyed, and the villages reduced to blackened ashes. The town of ——, no longer the seat of commerce and industry, was begirt with hostile fortifications, and in the distance lay the tents of the besiegers. Helen Sotteris cast an inquiring look upon her son and said, "I never saw it thus before."

"It is war that has wrought this change in the face of the country," said the Pasha; and in reply to further questions, proceeded to explain to his astonished mother the cause and progress of the Greek struggle for independence. Helen Sotteris clasped her hands together and exclaimed, "There will then be no more tributes of male children extorted from Christian parents to serve in the armies of the misbelievers! Oh, may the God of battles hear my prayer, and grant the victory to those who fight for the cross of the Redeemer and the freedom of Greece." "You forget," said the Pasha, "that my duty to the Sultan compels me to lead the armies of the Crescent against the Greek insurgents." "Holy Panigia forbid," cried Helen Sotteris, "that son of mine should act so foul a part as to forget the duty which every Greek owes to his country and to his God! And what entitles the tyrant Mahmoud to the services of my Moriet boy?" "Was I not an Azamoglan, reared from my childhood for his armies?" replied the Pasha. "Standest thou not, therefore, as a living witness of the wrongs of thy much injured country, my son; and should not the consciousness of all thy parents have suffered on that account incite thee to become a champion of Greece, to avenge her upon those who have armed thee with parricidal weapons against her?" "Mother, this is a subject on which no woman can be qualified to speak." "No woman!" exclaimed Helen, passionately. "Hear me, Alexander Sotteris!" The brow of the youthful Pasha clouded as he sullenly rejoined, "My origin would be forgotten and the world would regard me as the son of the Vizier did you not so pertinaciously persist in addressing me by that inauspicious Greek name." Her dark eye blazed indignantly as she replied, "Thou mayest, indeed basely disavow the name of thy fathers, and renounce that whereby thou wert sealed in thy baptism, dishonoring thy parents and denying thy God; yet art thou still Alexander Sotteris! and Greek!—and oh, my son, add not to these the foul words of renegade and traitor. If I have yet another son, my heart tells me he has taken the good part, and fights by his father's side in the cause of Greece. And who knoweth, Alexander, if you go down to fight against your country, but you may become the murderer of your own father, or your brother?" "It is to no purpose that you conjure up such wild chimeras to affright me from the path which leads to fame, honor and advancement," replied the Pasha, gloomily, turning away from his weeping mother and leaving her to the care of her attendants.

A few days after this conversation, the long-defended town of —— was taken, and, according to the custom of Turkish warfare, given up to the will of the victors. Notwithstanding the resolute manner in which the young Pasha had hardened his heart against the eloquent pleadings of his mother, his Greek blood did at times assert its power during the soul-harrowing scenes that succeeded the fall of ——, of which he was a reluctant witness. Sickening in spirit, and loathing himself for the unnatural part he had taken, he turned to enter the church, that last refuge of the helpless women and children; but, alas! no sanctuary from the inhuman fury of the Osmanlis. Selim Pasha endeavored to repress the brutal license of his troops by a stern and resolute interposition of his authority for the protection of the terrified victims, who implored his succor with agonizing cries; but while thus employed, his attention was attracted by the surpassing loveliness of a young female who was kneeling on the basement of a pillar, round which she had thrown an arm white and polished as Parian marble. Her veil was thrown back, but its soft white folds floated in waves of transparent drapery round a form that might have served as a model for a Phidias, and mingled with the rich profusion of ebon tresses that swept the marble pedestal on which she knelt. Her large dark eyes were raised to heaven, and her parted lips moved in unutterable prayer, as she clasped the crucifix to her bosom. The ardent gaze of the Pasha, by recalling the fleeting color in a flood of crimson to her polished cheek, proved that it was no insensate miracle of sculptured stone on which he looked, but a proud, yet timid woman, in all the conscious glow of youth and beauty, awaiting her doom in terror, yet daring to repel his unhallowed glances with the courage of virtuous indignation. "By the bridge of Al Arat!" exclaimed the Pasha, "I no longer wonder at the obstinate manner in which the rebel dogs have defended a place that contained a treasure of which the Sultan himself might envy me the possession!"

The lovely Greek received this tribute to the power of her charms with mingled horror and alarm, and clasping her hands together, implored his mercy.

"Mercy!" echoed he, with a loud laugh, you shall have more than mercy; I will make you the happiest woman in the East. You shall be the bride of Selim Pasha."

The hue of death overspread the features of the fair Anastasia at these words. Her arm relaxed its hold from the pillar, and she would have fallen with violence upon the pavement, if the Pasha had not received her fainting form in his arms.

Her countrywomen, whom he summoned to her assistance, informed him that she was the bride of the gallant defender of the town, to whom she was tenderly attached. In consequence of his Turkish education, the Pasha received this intelligence with perfect indifference; and causing the still insensible Anastasia to be conveyed to the women's apartments in the castle, he proceeded to superintend the repairs of the fortifications, and to the execution of other important duties which devolved on him as the provisional Governor of the town. When he returned at a late hour from these avocations, he was much fatigued, and had, moreover, the delectable task of compounding his dispatches to the Sultan and the Grand Vizier, and the Pasha of Morea, all of whom he devoutly consigned to the dominions of Eblis at least a dozen times, without making the sublime exception of the Sultan himself, while racking his brain for suitable tropes and figures of Oriental hyperbole in which to clothe the account of having, with tenfold numbers, taken a town garrisoned with starving men, who had just expended their last bullet, and had not a charge of powder left. While he was yet groaning in spirit over this glorious record of the triumph of the Ottoman troops, his cogitations were interrupted by the electrifying sound of the Greek war-cry at his very ear. Dashing the gilded vellums and perfumed satins which had been spread before him on the ground, he rushed forth with the fury of an awakened tiger to chastise the daring attemps which a handful of desperate men had made to retake the town by surprise. At the same time there was an alarm of fire within the castle, and the flames burst from the lattices of the women's apartments. In the general confusion and panic that followed, the gallant enterprise of the Greek patriots would in all probability have been crowned with success, if the fatal light from the burning castle had not revealed to the Turks the small number of their assailants, who were then compelled to make a hasty retreat. The Pasha was too anxious for the safety of his beloved mother to pursue the unwelcome visiters beyond the lines of the town; but his wrath may be imagined when, on his return, he encountered his fair captive in company with three of the patriotic Greeks.

The whole truth flashed on his mind. This daring adventure had been attempted with the view of rescuing her from his power, and it was by her hands that the castle had been fired, for the conflagration had not extended beyond the apartments devoted to her use. A fierce but unequal contest ensued upon the spot. The Greeks, animated with the fury of despair, defended their fair countrywoman and themselves for a few moments, till at length the elder of the three, a gray-haired veteran, fell beneath a dreadful blow from the scimitar of

Selim Pasha, and the other two were overpowered by their numerous assailants, and disarmed.

Their bold but unsuccessful attempt to deprive him of his lovely prey, and the obstinate valor of their defence, and the tears and passionate pleadings of their beautiful countrywomen in their behalf, added fierceness to the deadly flame of vengeance in the Pasha's breast, and he called aloud for the bowstring to be brought, in a tone that sufficiently indicated to the weeping Anastasia, who had hitherto clung to his garments in agony of supplication, that all entreaties from her lips would be fruitless. At the sight of the dreadful instrument of death, the fair Greek, relaxing her frantic grasp of the Pasha's robe, burst through the opposing guards, and flinging her arms about his destined victims, exclaimed:—"My husband and my brother! you shall kill me before one hair of their heads falls to the ground!"

The dark impulses of the power of evil, in a heart which he had resolutely stifled against the influence of conscience, was obeyed in that hour of guilty wrath by the Pasha. With his own hands he rudely tore the distracted Anastatia from the arms of her husband and her brother, and held her with a ruthless grasp till the work of vengeance was accomplished on those dear objects of her devoted love. But when the guilty madness of the moment was past, and the Greek-born Pasha gazed upon his victims, the death-like living and the dead, he shuddered, and wished his crime undone. Anastasia had ceased to struggle or to supplicate. She neither wept nor upbraided him. Her wildest reproaches would have affected him less than the awful stillness of her despair. Her lovely head had sunk back over his arm in powerless inanity; yet she had not swooned, for her eyes were open, and expanded in a glassy fixture, and she was evidently unconscious that it was by his ruthless bosom that she was supported in tearless agony; and but for an occasional convulsion that sometimes agitated the otherwise marble fixture of her form and features, he would have deemed that the grim tyrant had already marked her for his own.

There was no physician at hand, and the Pasha could only order his unfortunate captive to be conveyed into an apartment in the castle, and laid on a sofa; and then, suddenly recollecting that his mother possessed some knowledge of medicine, he caused her to be summoned to the assistance of her hapless countrywoman. Helen Sotteris approached, and addressed Anastasia in the soothing voice of kindness and compassion, and in raising her drooping head upon her arm, proceeded to loosen her zone in order to give her air; but, in so doing, her eye rested upon an antique silver cross and rosary that were fastened to her girdle.

"Holy Panigia, how came she by these?" exclaimed Hellen Sotteris, in the thrilling accents of her native Moriet tongue. The heart-piercing tone in which the demand was made pierced the abstracted ear of Anastatia, and she replied, in a hollow, broken voice:

"They were my mother's."

"The same, the very same, that I took from my neck twenty years ago to offer to the barbarous Turks in exchange for you, my son!" cried Helen, turning to the Pasha. "I must have cast them on the ground in the frenzy of that hour when I forsook my other sweet children to follow you. And oh, if this should be my own fair girl!"

A vague but terrible suspicion of the dreadful possibility raised the cold dews of horror on the brow of the guilty Pasha at these words; and had the blast of the archangel's trumpet broken the awful pause, it could scarcely have sounded more appalling to his ear than did the low-breathed sigh in which Anastasia, in reply to his mother's eager demand of her father's name, replied, "Adrian Sotteris!"

"My child!" burst from the lips of her mother, as she snatched the dying Anastasia to her bosom, and held her there with a tenacity that seemed as if she thought her fond grasp could arrest the flight of the departing spirit. "Your father and your brother, where are they?" exclaimed Hellen Sotteris.

"Ask the destroyer," replied Anastasia; "he who hath in one brief hour made me brotherless, an orphan, and a widow."

The flush of joy and expectation faded from the cheek of Hellen Sotteris at these words, and the death-like hues of Anastasia's feature's were reflected on her own, as she smote her hands together, exclaiming, "Who hath done this?"

Anastasia turned her glazing eyes slowly and heavily upon the face of the Pasha, and replied, "Their blood shall be required at his hands, in the great and awful day when the wrongs of Greece shall be repaid with fiery vengeance on the head of the oppressor."

But the fire of the wrath unquenchable was already kindled within the heart that had wilfully hardened itself against the voice of conscience. The curse of the evildoer was upon the renegade Greek, and rather would he have met the death-blast of the lightning in its terrors than have encountered the glance of the mother whose warning he had slighted. He never met it again; she had sunk as from a mortal blow, and those sweet eyes were closed in death even before the departing spirit of her widowed daughter was released from its earthly thrall.

It was reported in the Moslem camp that the sudden death of the victorious young Pasha was in consequence of his having taken the infection of the plague from the beautiful Moriet captive, and the decease of his mother was accounted for in the same way; but how few of those who appear to possess the most accurate means of information are aware of the true causes from which the effects which they beheld have proceeded.

CLASSICAL EXAGGERATIONS.—Some of the scenes in the kingdom of Naples, of which Virgil, in his Æneid, makes so much, are thus described in the language of soberness and daylight by a late visitor:—The Lucrine Lake is now a paltry pool, scarcely equal to a millpond. Lake Avernus has lost its woods, and is despoiled of the deep gloom and brooding vapors which made it a fit outwork of Virgil's hell. As a matter of course, I visited the cavern by which Æneas is supposed to have passed to the nether world. It is a straight tunnel, ten feet high, cut artificially in the tufa, passing through the narrow ridge two or three furlongs in length, and nearly level. About one hundred yards from the farther end, a very narrow gallery leads off to the right; it descends rapidly for two hundred feet, and conducts you to a pool of water. As this ought to be the River Styx, I looked for Charon, and kept my ears open to catch the growl of Cerberus, and the shrieks of the unquiet ghosts. The surly boatman, however, seems to have retired *a ses terres*, and left the charge of the ferry to three or four of his sons, a race of sturdy, unshaven, bare-legged savager. The Styx, two, has shared the fate of many other sublunary rivers, having grown so shallow that the Charonides or Fitzcharons have laid aside the bark, and carry disembodied spirits across on their shoulders. They pressed me much to make a journey; but not being guarded by spells like Æneas, and having some doubts whether the Fitzcharons were a race "to ride the water on," I refused. One of our party, however, passed over, and returned in a quarter of an hour. After being immured for about half an hour, we returned to the upper world with our torches, and found it much less difficult *revocare gradum* than Virgil would have us believe. They have *Acheron* here too, a *Mara Mortuum*, and *Elysian Fields;* but it would require moonlight and a strong faith to see anything mystical or submundane about them. The Grotto of Posilippo, a magnificent tunnel, two miles and a half in length, sixty feet high, and broad enough to serve for a highway, is a very interesting object. It was cut by the early inhabitants before the commencement of the Roman history. Baiæ is a beautiful spot, but the ground capable of being built upon would not afford room for a dozen of handsome villas.

The Brother.

WRITTEN FOR THER ECORD.

[The following words were used by a child five years old, who saw a little brother, of almost the same age, lying in his coffin. The mother was entirely overcome, and all present moved to tears by his childlike artlessness. Of course, the reader will understand that the words have been versified.]

Where is Johnny going, mother,
In that pretty box I see?
I have called my little brother,
But he does not come to me.

'Twas last night you bade me kiss him,
Just before I went to sleep;
Now from where he was I miss him—
Tell me, mother, why you weep?

I remember when we parted,
As he tried to smile, Good-by;
To his eyes the tears half started,
And I could not help but cry.

Then his cheek was red and burning,
And his breath so quick and small;
But his cheek is cold this morning,
And he does not breathe at all.

Let me, mother—I'll awake him;
Do you think him very ill?
I will only gently shake him;
Why is he so cold and still?

Peace, my child, he cannot waken;
God has chosen him through love—
Has thy little brother taken
To reside with Him above.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

STORY OF THE AMERICAN FRONTIER.

Towards the close of the last century, there lived, on the western frontier of the state of Pennsylvania, two families, bearing respectively the names of Mayne and Waters. Though dwelling within a couple of miles of one another, and more than double that distance from any other settlers, it so chanced that these families were on the worst of terms. The heads, at least of the two households were so, and the cause of their mutual dislike had reference to a distant period. Both had taken part in the war which gave independence to their country, but they had chosen opposite sides. William Mayne had thought it his duty to maintain his loyalty to the British sovereign, while Waters had been one of the most ardent supporters of the revolutionary party. Perhaps the mere circumstance of having adopted different sides would not have excited the hostility alluded to, had not Waters been the instrument of procuring the imprisonment of Mayne at an early period of the contest. Waters had conceived himself to be but fulfilling the part of a true lover of his country in doing so, and declared himself free from all feelings of personal enmity. Mayne's confinement had proved in the end rather a fortunate event than otherwise, for at the close of the war he was held to have incurred so little guilt, that his liberty as well as property were restored to him, which might not have been the case had he been allowed to enter more largely into the contest.

William Mayne, however, was far from considering himself as a debtor on this score to his countryman; and when the two accidentally removed, after the war, to the same district on the western borders of Pennsylvania, sentiments the reverse of friendly existed between them. It must be owned that the hostility lay chiefly on Mayne's part, for Waters felt the consciousness of having been actuated by pure motives in the transaction at which Mayne took offence, and was rather anxious to conciliate his loyalist neighbor than to nourish any feeling of dislike towards him. Neither of them being bad-hearted men, it is probable, that, had they conversed freely together, they might have attained to a better knowledge of each other's character, and have become good neighbors. But, near neighbors as they were, no intercourse was kept up between them. Their families, too, shared in this estrangement, with the exception of two members of these retired households.

Mayne had one only son, Hugh, who had just reached the bloom of youthful manhood, at the period when the incidents we have to record took place. Hugh Mayne loved the daughter of Waters with his whole heart and soul. Often had this pair met on the lonely mountain side, when no human ear was at hand to listen to the outpourings of their simple affection. Mary Waters did not conceal these meetings from her parents, who, if they did not approve, at least did not check or forbid them. On the other hand, knowing well the dislike that rankled in his father's mind, Hugh Mayne did not venture for a long period to reveal the attachment that had sprung up in his breast. Blinded by the strength of his passion, he at last ventured to speak on the subject to his father.

The astonishment of the elder Mayne at the disclosure was only equalled by his anger. "Again and again," he said, "have I told you of the cause I have to dislike that man and all that belong to him. He inflicted on me an injury, for which he has not deigned ever to make an atonement, even in words. You knew this, and yet you have—Hugh Mayne, you have ever been a dutiful son, and I now lay my commands on you never to——." The son interrupted his father. "Do not pronounce a command," he said "which it will destroy my peace to obey. And not my peace only, but that of another will be ruined by it."

"You are too simple, Hugh Mayne," replied the father; "you know not the temper of that man and his whole breed. Mary Waters can have no true affection for a son of mine. Hate to all of our name would be instilled into the minds of that family from their cradle. It is our money they look to." "You are wrong, father," returned Hugh; "this is your own prejudice that speaks." "And have I not cause to be prejudiced?" said the father, warming with the recollection of his wrong; "did not I suffer imprisonment for years through his means? I have ever been a kind parent to you, Hugh, but I know not that I would see you wedded to a negro slave, than to a daughter of Henry Waters. Never will one of that man's offspring be a good and loving wife to son of mine." Though conscious in the depths of his soul of the erroneous nature of his father's assertion, Hugh saw the necessity of giving up the point, for the time at least, before his father should be irritated into a more positive expression of anger or discouragement. With a sigh he turned away to put on his hunting gear, feeling that solitude would be most congenial to his present state of mind. Ere long he was on his way to the hills, with his hunting-belt acrose his shoulder, and his rifle in his hand—a weapon which the half-farmers half-hunters of the border seldom went without.

It was verging towards noon when Hugh Mayne left his home. On the evening of the same day, Mary Waters sat in her father's cottage, with her knitting on her knee working, at the same time conversing with her invalid mother, who lay upon a small bed in the same apartment. "I hear the dogs barking, Mary; why has not your father taken them with him to the hills today?" asked the old woman. "He thought, mother, that their noise might bring the Indians on his track, if the savages have really returned to this neighborbood, which I pray to heaven may not be the case!" As the young woman made this reply, she rose from her seat, and saying, "The dogs know his hour—my father should be coming home now," she went to the door of the cottage. She returned in a minute or two with the information that her father was not yet visible. After an affectionate inquiry into the state of comfort of the old woman, the young maiden turned once more to her homely labor.

Her anxiety did not permit her to sit long, ere she again went to the door to look along the hill-side in front of the cottage for the form of her returning parent. On her third visit, her mother was greatly startled by a wild shriek from her lips, followed by her hurried re-entrance into the cottage. "Merciful heaven!" she exclaimed in an agony of alarm; "Hugh Mayne is pursued! The savages are at his heels! Oh, mother, mother, what is to be done!" The powerless invalid to whom this vain appeal was made, fell back on her couch, while the daughter rushed again

to the door. A dreadful sight was indeed before her eyes. Along the side of the hill already mentioned, her lover was seen making at full speed for the cottage, trusting, doubtless, to receive assistance, or to effect a stand there at some advantage against those who pursued him. These were three in number, dusky sons of the wild, terrible with their war-paint, and uttering fearful yells, as they bounded, at short distances from one another, like deer-hounds after their prey. Hugh had the advantage of them by not more than thirty yards, a distance that seemed fearfully short to the straining eyes of poor Mary. All parties were armed, the Indians both with tomahawk, and Hugh with his rifle only. But as it appeared, the fire-arms of the savages chanced not to have been loaded when they first set eyes on their victim. The weapon of the white hunter, fortunately, was in a different condition; and while he was still a considerable way from the cottage, he turned round, raised his rifle with instant and unerring aim, and the foremost of his pursuers tumbled on the sward a lifeless corpse.

Some time was lost by this act, rapidly executed as it was. In truth, the loss seemed likely to be fatal to the white hunter, who recommenced his flight with the distance betwen him and his surviving foes alarmingly diminished. But help was at hand, and from an unexpected source. Being more than six miles distant from any other settlers, and neither her father nor any others of the family being at hand, Mary Waters had spent some moments in maddening anxiety, hopeless of all aid, until she bethought her of one chance of help such as it was. She flew to the place where her father's two dogs, for the reason noticed, had been temporiarily shut up, freed them, and led them in the direction of the chase, exerting all the speed which her limbs were at the moment capable of. The faithful creatures, of a powerful breed and accustomed to bear-hunting, speedily recognised the approach of strangers and enemies, and needed not the cries of the maiden to send them at full speed in the required direction. They reached the spot just as the Indians seemed to be gaining and closing on Hugh. The wily savages had not seen the advance of the dogs without some preparation for their reception. Poising his tomahawk with scarcely even a momentary abatement of his speed, the foremost of the two Indians threw the weapon at one of the advancing animals, when a few feet from him, and buried it in the creature's body. The other Indian was not so fortunate in a similar aim at the other dog. The tomahawk missed its mark, and in an instant the animal had sprung at the throat of the savage, and pulled him to the ground.

A single glance behind him told Hugh that the dogs had effected a change, and rid him for the time of one pursuer. Panting and exhausted, he resolved to make a stand against his now single foe, and terminate the contest, if possible, by a struggle hand to hand, ere the prostrate savage could free himself from the dog, and come to his companion's aid. With this determination, he suddenly wheeled round, grasping the barrel of his musket with both hands. At this instant the pursuing Indian was not ten yards distant. On seeing the white hunter's movement, the savage also made a sudden stop, and assumed the same attitude. Each equally fatigued, and with breasts heaving high with toil and excitement, the two adversaries stood gazing on each other, as if by mutual consent, to regain breath for the deadly struggle. Both of them were men of tall stature, and with forms combing, in an extraordinary degree power with activity. After a pause, the men appeared at one and the same moment to think of loading their guns as a preferable mode of determining the contest, in the exhausted state in which they were. Their hands moved simultaneously to their powder-horns, and a most momentous trial of quickness in loading began. Both of them handled their arms with the dexterity of practiced hunters. In the same second of time they rammed their cartridges, and threw their ramrods on the ground. With the quickness of lightning the Indian applied his powder-horn to the priming, and in that moment of fearful import it is not surprising that his hands trembled, daring as he was. But Hugh did not apply his horn to the same use. He staked his life upon a chance. Striking the breech of his rifle violently upon the greund, he raised the weapon, aimed, and his bullet went through the heart of his enemy! By the plan he had adopted, he had trusted to his rifle *priming itself*, and the second of time which he had thus gained had decided the struggle. It was but a second that he had gained, for, as the Indian fell, the bullet from the mouth of his ascending rifle touched the very hairs upon Hugh's head!

All this had passed before the eyes of poor Mary, who had continued in unthinking agony of fear and love, to fly in the direction in which her lover's danger lay. She reached the scene of the contest we have described, before Hugh had raised his eyes from the body of his fallen adversary, and she fell into his arms with an exclamation of mingled terror and joy. Her presence, which would have been fatal to both at an earlier moment, now reminded Hugh of the necessity of preparing his arms for the possibility of another encounter. He laid the insensible form of his mistress gently upon the grass, and loaded his gun carefully but quickly. Seeing no movement, however, on the part of the prostrate Indian, who lay at no great distance, he concluded that the faithful dog had mastered the savage, and held him still in his power. Hugh then applied himself to the task of recovering Mary from her swoon. She opened her eyes with a shudder, and on seeing the well-known countenance of her lover bending over her, she murmured, "Has this been a dream–a fearful dream!" "No, my dearest Mary," replied Hugh, "it is no dream that you have been a preserving angel to me this day! It is no dream that you have snatched me from the brink of the grave!" A glimpse of the dark body of the Indian did more than these words to bring back to the young maiden's mind a sense of the reality of the dreadful scene that had passed, and the remembrance was so terrible that for a time she relapsed into a state almost of insensibility.

While Hugh was endeavoring to restore her to perfect consciousness and composure, by the use of every endearing term that love and gratitude could suggest to him, a third party, heartless and exhausted, came up to the spot. This was Hugh's father, who had seen from a distance the danger of his son. The agitated parent's first question was, if Hugh "was unhurt." "That I am alive at all, father," was the reply, "you have to thank, after heaven, this dear girl's love for me, which made her regardless of her own life when mine was in danger." "I partly beheld what she did, and I do thank her," said the elder Mayne, with tears in his eyes. "May God bless her for this day's act. I have been unjust to her, and, for her sake, I will be the first to drown all unkindness between her father and myself." Mary Waters was sufficiently recovered by this time to hear these words, and a blush of pleasure suffused her cheek as she raised her head from the arm that had for a time sustained her.

Hugh had kept his eye occasionally on the spot where the dog and its adversary lay, and after the conversation with his father, the young man went up to the spot, with steps rendered cautious by his knowledge of the cunning of the savages. No motion appeared on the part of the Indian. In truth, he was dead. The dog also was lifeless, having been stabbed repeatedly with the long knife of the red man; yet, even in death, his teeth relaxed not their hold of the bare throat of the savage, who had been choked, as appeared from the ground, only after the most violent struggles. On ascertaining this fact, which put an end to all danger for the moment, Hugh Mayne and his father, at the desire of the latter, accompanied Mary Waters to her home. Her mother had passed the moments of Mary's absence in a state of great anxiety, proportionate to which was her relief when the happy result of the adventure was made known to her. Her husband, as has been said, was from home, but he returned before the elder Mayne's departure, and a reconciliation took place, which was a blissful sight to the youthful pair, to whose happiness the precious estrangement had been so obstructive.

No long time afterward, Hugh Mayne was united to Mary Waters. To them, therefore, this perilous adventure with the red men became a still more memorable occurrence than it would otherwise have been, and was rendered a retrospect as much of joy as of terror.

Story of a Strayed Child.—On the 24th April 1821, William Roan, laborer, went out to cut peat on a moss near the summit of the hill of Lowrin, a very high, remote, and solitary place, near New Galloway. He took his son along with him, a little boy of about four years of age. After having been employed for a short time, he missed the child, who had been amusing himself in chasing a kid which he had found on the hill; and he became alarmed lest he should have fallen into one of the many moss-pits, or quagmires, or stumbled over some of the rocks or precipices, with which the place abounds. No trace of the boy, however, could be found. In vain did he call upon his name, for no answer was returned. The anxiety of the father led him from place to place with the utmost rapidity, sometimes finding the prints of his little son's feet in the soft parts of the moss; but he never dreamed of crossing a *high* stone wall, or dyke, which runs on the south side of the moss alluded to, down the steep and rocky side of the mountain, to the margin of the Dee, which flows on one side, and Loch Ken on the other. Over this dyke he conceived it impossible for a child to climb. In the evening he found means to send to New Galloway an account of the circumstance; and several humane persons accompanied by the distracted mother, came to aid his search for the poor child in this wild and rocky moor! One of them happened to cross over the stone wall alluded to; perceived there the impression of the boy's footsteps, and these were occasionally traced all the way down to the margin of the Dee, where they lost all trace of the unfortunate little wanderer, and were filled with the most painful apprehensions that he must have been carried away by the stream. Going along its banks, and crossing dykes and steps, which they conceived it almost impossible the child could have climbed, they again found the print of his naked feet on the soft sand of a small rivulet; and by applying a measure which they had taken of the former impressions, they found it exactly to correspond. They were therefore induced still to go forward, though they had now proceeded upwards of four miles from the place of their setting out. In this tract they had passed the Stroam Loch a piece of water of great depth, which is merely an expansion of the Dee, accompanied by the anxious father and mother, without finding any further traces of the boy. Night was now coming down upon the heath; and as the search had continued eleven hours, over a rugged space of five miles they thought of retracing their steps, in despair; the distracted mother tearing her hair and starting at every white stone, and figuring to herself the horrid spectacle of the torn corpse of her child at the bottom of every cliff or stream which they passed. At this time, one of the party, who had been before the rest, on looking into the stream of the Dee, found a handkerchief round a stone in the channel of the river, which he recognised to be that of the child's, and had now little doubt that he would be found drowned near this place in the stream. He called the rest of the party to approach, when, a little farther down the bank, he perceived the boy with his feet in the water, and his head resting on a stone, in a quiet sleep. "Jemmy! Jemmy!" cried the trembling father, "are you allve?" The little pilgrim, lifting his head from his rocky pillow, exclaimed, "Oh, father! is it you? What for did ye no come to help me to catch the wee kid?" The little fellow's cap was filled with pebbles, with which he had pursued the kid from rock to rock, from moss to moss, and through the openings of the stone dykes, for upward of five miles, barefooted, over one of the most rugged tracks in the south of Scotland, and had been for twelve hours without tasting a morsel of food. The sudden joy of the mother had nearly cost her her life, but the young wanderer was found not to have suffered injury from his long peregrination.

FACETIÆ.

The Wonderful Leg.—Wedgwood had a cork leg, a wonderful imitation of the leg he had lost. It is told of him that on one occasion, when discussing the effects of boiling water on the nervous system, he laid a bet with one of his guests that he would hold his leg longer in boiling water than any man in the kingdom. Tubs were produced; watches were drawn out, stockings pulled off and legs dipped in. Wedgwood quietly set his cork leg firmly into the smoking tubful. His guest followed his example. Wedgwood did not wince; his guest howled and wriggled, and his leg grew redder and redder. The potter looked on with a smile, amazing the company with his calm composure. At last the scalded leg was drawn out in agony, and Wedgwood remained master of the match. Five minutes, ten, a quarter of an hour, and still Mr. Wedgwood smiled and looked composed. "Feel it, pinch it, do what you will with it," quoth he; "it's the best leg I have, though only of cork."

Fontenelle.—Wit, or even what the French term *esprit*, seems little compatible with feeling. Fontenelle was a great egotist, and thought of nothing but himself. One of his old acquaintances went one day to see him at his country house, and said he had come to eat a bit of dinner. "What shall we have? Do you like 'sparagus?" said Fontenelle. "If you please; but with oil." "Oil! I prefer them with sauce." "But sauce disagrees with me," replied the guest. "Well, well, we shall have them with oil." Fontenelle then went out to give his orders, but on his return found his poor acquaintance dead of an apoplexy. Running to the head of the stairs he called out, "Cook, dress the 'sparagus with sauce."

Odd Obligation.—The Duke of Roquelaure was one of those who, as Madame Sevigne says, "abuse the privilege that men have to be ugly." Accidentally finding at court a very ugly country gentleman, who had a suit to offer, the Duke presented him to the King and urged his request, saying he was under the highest obligations to the gentleman. The King granted the request; then asked Roquelaure what were these great obligations. "Ah! sire, if it were not for him I should be the very ugliest man in your dominions." This sally excited the royal smile, while the gentleman affected not to hear it.

The Last Card.—M. Talleyrand was enjoying his rubber, when the conversation turned on the recent marriage of an elderly lady of respectable rank. "How could Madame de S—— make such a match? A person of her birth to marry a valet de chambre!" "Ah," replied Talleyrand, "it was late in the game; at nine we dont reckon honors."

Female Quarrels.—A man of rank, hearing that two of his female relations had quarrelled, asked, "Did they call each other homely?" "No." "Well, well, I shall soon reconcile them."

A Knowing Bachelor.—"A fine *gold lady's* breastpin" is advertised as lost. A bachelor makes the inquiry if she is a *single* "gold" lady," and is willing to be *changed*.

When Bishop Leighton was one day lost in meditation in his own sequestered walk at Dumblane, a fair young widow came up to him and told him that it was ordered that he should marry her, for she had dreamed thrice that she was married to him. "Very well," replied the Bishop, "whenever I shall dream thrice that I am married to you, I will let you know, and we will be married immediately."

An inventive Yankee has produced an apparatus which, he, says, is a cure for snoring. He fastens upon the mouth a gutta-percha tube leading to the tympanum of the ear. Whenever the snorer snores he himself receives the first impression, finds how disagreeable it is, and, of course, reforms.

A young "buck," now-a-days, is curiously compounded. He has a *beaver* on his head, a *goat*-ee on his chin, *kids* on his hands, *calves* on his legs (and *doe*-skin also), casts *sheep's* eyes, and is looked upon by his *doe*-ting duck as *deer* at any price.

There is a man in Oxford, Eng., who lives so fast that he is now absolutely older than his father, and it is thought he will soon overtake his grandfather. His mother, a quiet elderly lady, he has left behind long ago, as well as two *old* maiden aunts.

In one of the departments of Switzerland there are said to be more than two thousand girls constantly engaged in making matches. In New York there are more than fifty thousand mothers constantly doing the same.

Moliere was asked the reason why, in certain countries, a king may assume the crown at fourteen years of age and cannot marry before eighteen. "It is," said Moliere, "because it is more difficult to rule a wife than a kingdom."

A would-be wit having fired off all his stale jokes without effect, at last exclaimed, "Why, you never laugh when I say a good thing." "Don't I?" retorted Jerrold; "only try me with one."

"I never come too late to a friend's dinner," says Boileau, "for I have observed that, when a company is waiting for a man, they make use of that time to load him with abuse."

Jugglers of India.

The conversation of a friend, recently arrived from India, enables us to notice one or two of the surprising performances of the jugglers of that country, which, though familiar to persons acquainted with Eastern manners, may be new to many readers of these pages.

A party of jugglers came forward on one occasion to perform publicly in the yard of the barracks at Madras. Many hundreds of people of all kinds, ages and denominations, including the soldiery of the establishment, assembled to witness the exhibition, and some little temporary arrangements were made, that all might see and hear conveniently. The leader of the jugglers, who were all, of course, natives of Hindostan, requested the commanding officer to place a guard of men around the scene of display—a precaution which was adopted, and which proved a very wise one. The floor of the court, be it observed, was composed of sand, firm and well trodden. On this ground, then, after some preliminary tricks of an inferior kind, one man was left alone with a little girl, the latter seeming about eight or nine years old. Beside them stood a tall, narrow basket, perhaps three or four feet high, by little more than a foot in width, and open at the top. No other object, living or inanimate, appeared on the ground. After a short period spent by the man in conversing with the girl, he seemed to get angry, and began to rail loudly at her for her neglect of some wish of his. The child attempted to soothe him, but he continued to show an increased degree of irritation as he went on. By degrees he lashed himself up into such apparent fury that the foam actually stood upon his lips, and, being naturally of an unprepossessing countenance, he looked, to the white spectators at least, as like an enraged demon as might be. Finally, his wrath at the girl rose seemingly to an uncontrollable height, and he seized her and put her beneath the basket—or, rather, turned down the open mouth of the basket over her person. She was thus shut entirely up, the turned bottom of the basket closing her in above. Having thus disposed of the child, in spite of her screams and entreaties, the man drew his sword, which was as bright as the surface of a mirror, and he appeared as if about to wreak some further evil on the object of his ire. And after some moments, during which he talked to himself and to the inclosed girl, as if justifying his anger, he did actually at length plunge the sword down into the basket, and drew it out dripping with blood, or at least blood-red drops! The child screamed piteously from her prison, and in vain; for the man plunged the weapon again and again into the scene of her confinement. As he did so, the cries of the girl became faint by degrees, and in the end died away altogether. The deed of death was consummated!

So, at least, thought most of the horror-struck persons who witnessed this action. And well it was for the chief performer in it that he had requested a guard to be placed, for it required all the exertions of this guard to prevent the aroused soldiery—who believed this to be no trick, but a piece of diabolical butchery—from leaping into the arena and tearing the man to pieces. The Irish soldiers among the number, in particular, ground their teeth against one another, and muttered language not very complimentary to the juggler. Even the officers, whose better education and experience made them less open to such feelings, grew pale with uneasiness. But observe the issue of all this.

When the man seemed to have carried his rage to the last extremity, warned, perhaps, by the looks of the soldiery that it would be as well to close the exhibition without delay, he raised his bloody sword for a moment before the eyes of the assemblage and then struck the basket smartly with it. The basket tumbled over to a side, and on the spot which it had covered, in place of the expected corpse of the girl whose last groans had just been heard, there was seen—nothing!—nothing but the flat sand of the court-yard! No vestige of dress or any other thing to indicate that the girl had ever been there! The amazement of the spectators was unbounded, and it was, if possible, rendered more intense when, after the lapse of a few seconds, the identical little girl came bounding from the side of the court-yard—from among the spectators' feet, it seemed—and clasped the juggler round the knees with every sign of affection, and without the slightest marks of having undergone any injury whatever. As we have said, the astonishment of the assembly was immeasurable; and it might really well be so, seeing that the feat was performed in the centre of a court, every point of the circumference of which was crowded with spectators, whose eyes were never off the performers for one instant. As to the notion of a subterranean passage, the nature of the ground put that out of the question, and, besides, that nothing of that kind existed was made plain to all who chose to satisfy themselves on the subject by looking at the scene of the performance when they had closed. Every one was sure that the child had been put below the basket, and that she did not get out of it in the natural way. But she did get out; and how? It is impossible to say, though there can be no doubt that it was accomplished by some skillful manœuvre.

A somewhat similar feat is occasionally performed with animals. A juggler will place a lean dog below one of these baskets, and presto, pass! when he lifts it up, you will behold a litter of as fine pups as ever whipper in could desire. But most people will probably think the *tree* trick a more wonderful one than any of these. A juggler, in performing this, chooses either a small spot of earth of the extent of two or three feet square, and in the open air, or he takes a large flower-pot and fills it with mould for his purpose. Either of the ways will do. Having this small plot of earth before him, and his spectators ranged around at the distance of two or three feet, the juggler shows to the company a *mango* stone, or the stone found in the centre of the Eastern fruit known by that name, which varies in size from that of an apple upwards. This stone the juggler then plants in the earth at the depth of several inches and covers it up. Not many minutes elapse until the spectators behold a small green shoot arise from the spot. It increases visibly in height and size every moment until it attains the altitude of a foot or so. It then begins to send off branches from the main stem; on these branches leaves begin to appear, bearing the natural hue of vegetation. Buds next present themselves—the whole affair, meanwhile, assuming the regular aspect in every particular of a miniature tree some four feet high. The buds are followed by blossoms, and, finally, the green fruit of the mango meets the astonished eyes of the spectators. "Look, but touch not," is all this time the juggler's word, and he himself preserves the character of an onlooker. When the fruit has arrived at something like a fair growth for such a tree, the originator of this extraordinary vegetation plucks it and hands it to the spectators. This is the winding up of the charm. The assembled persons handle the fruit, and see nothing in it in the slightest degree different from the ordinary produce of the mango elaborated by the slow vegetation of months. Our informant on this point ate a portion of the fruit brought forth by this jugglery, and found it to taste exactly like the raw mango. The whole process now detailed usually occupies about a quarter of an hour, from the planting of the stone to the production of the fruit. Though he gives away the fruit, the performer does not part with the tree. This feat, which is perfectly familiar to all who have been in India, is certainly an extraordinary one, and affords the most effectual evidence of the powers of deception to which the race of jugglers has attained.

The feat of sitting in the air without seeming support is one of the few first rate Indian tricks which have been exhibited in Europe; but even this is now held somewhat cheap, the mode of performing it being pretty clearly understood. The feat is performed in this way: In the centre of a ring of spectators stands the juggler with an assistant. When all is ready for the performance, the assistant holds an ample cloak or awning over the juggler, which covers him completely for the time. In a few minutes this covering is removed, and the juggler is discovered seated cross-legged in air, unsubstantial air, at a height of a foot or so from the ground. He is in the thin dress of his country, and on one of his arms, which is extended horizontally in a bent form, and which, as well as the other, has a wide sleeve upon it, a fold of cloak is negligently thrown, the remainder of the cloak hanging down to and resting on the ground. This light contact of the elbow with the cloak is all that connects the man with terrestrial things; otherwise he is totally left in air, and how he maintains himself there is inexplicable to appearance. But the cloak alluded to seems to lie in careless contact with another cloak, or portion of attire, that rests on the ground farther off. Now, it is believed that, at the point where the cloak touches the elbow, a spring of a very powerful kind passes up the sleeve of the arm and bends down under his body, placing him probably upon a hoop. The other end of the spring passes off and finds its support under the second or farthest off cloak. This spring, in all likelihood, can be folded up into short divisions, so as to be easily concealed while the awning is thrown over the juggler at the close of his performance, and before he gives liberty to the spectators to examine the spot, which he usually does. This is the received explanation of the fact, but there is still some difficulty in understanding the nature of the weight or support which is placed beneath the cloak. This must evidently be of considerable power to sustain his frame, and how he gets it out of the way is not easily seen. These feats are the result of surprising art, address or contrivance, and for such the natives of India far exceed the whole world.

INCITEMENTS TO GOOD CONDUCT.—Finding remonstrance of little effect, Francia (Dictator of Paraguay) erected a special gibbet. In came, according to custom, one afternoon, a poor shoemaker, with a couple of grenadiers' belts, neither according to the fancy of the Dictator. "Sentinel!" said he, and in came the sentinel, when the following conversation ensued:—Dictator: "Take this bribonazo (a very favorite word of the Dictator's, and which, being interpreted, means 'most impertinent scoundrel,') take this bribonazo to the gibbet over the way; walk him under it half a dozen of times; and now," said he, turning to the trembling shoemaker, "bring me such another pair of belts, and, instead of walking under the gallows, we shall try how you can swing upon it." Shoemaker—"Please your excellency, I have done my best." Director—"Well, bribon, if this be your best, I shall do my best to see that you never again mar a bit of the State's leather. The belts are of no use to me, but they will do very well to hang you upon the little framework which the grenadier will show you." Shoemaker—"God bless your excellency; the Lord forbid! I am your vassal, your slave; day and night have I served and will serve my lord; only give me two days more to prepare the belts; y por el alma de un trisie zapatero (by the soul of a poor shoemaker) I will make them to your excellency's liking." Director—"Off with him, sentinel?" Sentinel—"Venga, bribon; come along, you rascal." Shoemaker—"Senor excellentissimo, this very night I will make the belts according to your excellency's pattern." Dictator—"Well, you shall have till the morning; but still you must pass under the gibbet; it is a salutary process, and may at once quicken the work and improve the workmanship." Sentinel—"Vamonos, bribon; the supreme commands it." Off was the shoemaker marched; he was, according to orders, passed and repassed under the gibbet, and then allowed to retire to his stall. Whether the electric shock which he had undergone strung his nerves anew, or whether his genius was quickened by a keen appreciation of the danger of being a sloven or an ignoramus in a vocation so important as that of beltmaker to his excellency, it is very certain that the shoemaker appeared the next morning before Francia with a couple of belts so entirely to the Director's fancy as to save the operator's neck from the halter, and to procure for him the station of beltmaker-general to the army. The example was so salutary, that blacksmiths, gunsmiths, architects, tailors, tambourers, cap-makers, all became better tradesmen. The "tradesmen's gibbet" was the terror of them all, and a single peep at it, even in the distance, sent every man home to his respective calling, with a combination of alacrity, fear, and dexterity, which I doubt much if any other stimulus, however exciting, would have produced.

DECIDED MARKS OF ESTEEM AMONG THE INDIANS OF THE PACIFIC COAST.—At the end of the period assigned, the tribe prepared a great feast. After covering himself with a thick covering of grease and goose-down, he rushed into the midst of the village, seized a small dog and began dévouring it alive, this being a custom preliminary on such occasions. The tribe collected about him, singing and dancing in the wildest manner, on which he approached those whom he most regarded and bit their bare shoulders or arms, which was considered by them as a high mark of distinction, more especially those from whom he took the piece clean out and swallowed it. Of the women he took no notice.

THE SISTERS OF THE VISITATION.

Their Establishment in this Country and the Schools under their Charge.

The Order of the Visitation was founded in 1610, by St. Jane Frances de Chantal under the direction of St. Francis of Sales, the holy Bishop of Geneva, but it was unknown in the United State until the year 1805. In that year the Convent in Georgetown, formerly occupied by the Poor Clares, was assigned by Bishop Neale to the three ladies who formed the first Community of Visitation Nuns in the United States. The first Superioress was Miss Alice Lalor, an Irish lady, who accompanied her parents to America in 1797, intending, however, to return to Ireland and assume the religious habit in Kilkenny. This intention she was not permitted to carry out, Heaven having designed her as the instrument for introducing into this country an Institute which has been the means of affecting so much good. The progress of the Order was most gratifying to all desirous of seeing the blessings of Catholic education diffused throughout the land. At the present moment there are nine Convents, offshoots from the Mother House in Georgetown, spread over the different State, and numbering over three hundred Nuns. It was not, however, until the year 1816 that the Papal sanction was given to the establishment of the Order in America, and from that year, therefore, we may date the existence of Georgetown Convent as a religious house enjoying all the rights and privileges of the Institution. In the following year Archbishop Neale, whose protecting care never failed the Community for a moment, died at Georgetown, and his remains were deposited in the Convent Chapel of the Visitation. After this event the Sisters of the Visitation had to endure many trials; their means were utterly exhausted; and seven years after the Archbishop's death the Community, under the pressure of extreme poverty, determined to separate and leave their beloved asylum. What it cost them to form this resolution it would be impossible to conceive, but happily the sacrifice was not demanded from them. In their greatest extremity help was near, and in a short time the Institution was placed on a more secure footing than ever, by the generosity of Rev. Mr. De Cloriviere. This gentleman was of a noble Breton family, ardently attached to the Royalist cause; he emigrated to the United States during the Consulate of Napoleon, studied for the priesthood in Baltimore, and was ordained in 1812. He was Chaplain to the Institution during the period of its greatest financial embarrassments, and disposed of his property in Brittany in order to apply the proceeds to the benefit of the Community and to secure its future permanence. In 1846 Miss Lalor, the venerated foundress of the Order in America, died, having enjoyed before her death the happiness of seeing her Institute firmly established, and several Convents, filiations from the Mother House at Georgetown, founded in different States.

The Nuns of the Visitation devote a great deal of their time and attention to the education of youth. Academies and Free Schools are attached to each Convent, both within the enclosure and under the charge of the Sisters, but entirely separated. In the Free Schools a useful and substantial education is imparted to the children, and in the Academy the pupils receive in addition a knowledge of these elegant accomplishments which add a charm and grace to the domestic circle. Music is cultivated with great success, and the proficiency attained in French may be judged from the fact that the complete historical course and the various branches of polite literature are frequently pursued in that language, thus securing a degree of fluency that is equally desirable and rare. Music and the languages, however, form a really small portion of the course of instruction, which includes Mathematics in all its branches, History, Painting, &c., &c. The schools of the "Visitation" are well attended, as are all our educational institutions, and while this is so, we need not fear that the next generation of Catholics will be either indifferent to their faith or unmindful of its practices.

METROPOLITAN RECORD.

JOHN MULLALY.....Editor and Proprietor.

It will be the object of this Journal to supply the Catholic portion of the community with all the important and interesting news of the Catholic world, and particularly with information in regard to events and occurrences connected with the Church in the United States.

It is designed to make THE RECORD a good and desirable family journal, and it will, therefore, contain a great variety of useful, interesting, and instructive reading matter. Its readers will also be duly informed of the progress of events in the secular as well as the religious world.

The progress of Catholic Educational Institutions will meet with that attention to which they are entitled by their importance. Church Dedications occurring in and about the city of New York, will be fully and accurately reported.

Due care and attention will be given to the Literary Department, and new publications reviewed or noticed, as their character and pretensions may deserve.

Each number will contain six or two stories; and it will be the design of the Editor to make its Miscellaneous reading both entertaining and instructive.

The editorial columns will be devoted to a discussion of the prominent topics of the day, and all other subjects that properly come within the scope of such a journal. No part will be taken in political controversy, nor in the disputes between partisan politicians.

The business department will be carried on with that strict attention to all its details, without which no paper can expect to succeed, no matter how liberally supported, or how ably conducted; and all the business transactions of the establishment will be conducted on a cash basis.

In conclusion, the Editor refers with pride and pleasure to the following letter of approval from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York:

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

"DEAR SIR: I have read carefully your plan of a Catholic paper, and approve of the same in all its parts. Its scope is new and comprehensive, and will fill up a chasm without necessarily interfering with other papers already established. You have my sanction to proceed with as little delay as possible, and you shall have my approbation and support.

"Yours, faithfully, in Christ,
† JOHN, Archbishop of New York."

This journal will be published weekly at No. 371 Broadway, and delivered to city and mail subscribers on the following terms:

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Price per copy, for six copies or more....2 00

To Canadian subscribers THE RECORD will be served for $3 per year, as there is an advance of fifty cents in the postage; while to subscribers in Ireland it will be $2 50, for the same reason.

The advertising rates are as follows:
To transient advertisers....12½ cents per line.
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No paper will be sent till the receipt of the subscription.

All orders sent to the Publication Office, No. 371 Broadway, will be promptly attended to.

ED. DUNIGAN & BRO.,
(JAMES B. KIRKER,) Publisher.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 17, 1859.

THE QUESTION OF THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Public attention has been drawn to the results of an ordinance passed some months ago by the Board of Education, requiring that the Bible should be read in all the public schools of the city, at the opening of the daily exercises. If ours were a community in which there was but one recognized Bible, and but one recognized religion, this decree of the Board of Education could certainly have no injurious effect, and could not be considered as planting a seed of discord among the people; but as it is, the question, it seems to us, deserves much more consideration on the part of those who are intrusted with the high responsibility of directing education in the city of New York. In a community like ours, there should be deep and prudent reflection before making such enactments. Our Board of Education should calculate what would be the effects upon the public mind, and the probable injurious reaction upon the system itself. There is what is sometimes called too much of a good thing; but when the good thing is imposed upon us by authority never delegated in express terms even by the law under which the Board acts, it is too apt to create a revulsion of feeling in the minds of freemen.

We apprehend that the Board of Education will discover this as one of the consequences of their proceeding in regard to the compulsory reading of the Bible in the schools. If they had been petitioned by the parents of the pupils to pass such an an enactment, *that* would have given sanction to their hasty, and, as we cannot help thinking, injudicious decision. However, as things are, it is probable that the case will come before the civil courts. And as we know that the civil courts have no authority to decide whether the Bible shall be read or not, or if read, which special version of it shall furnish the text-book, than the Board of Education itself. We would advise the Board to reconsider the resolution, and to leave that question an open one. They might, if they thought proper—or are disposed to take a deep extra-official interest in the piety of the city, or the domestic religion of its inhabitants—pass a resolution strongly recommending that the children of the public schools should be permitted to read a chapter in the Bible in their own houses before the hours at which the school is opened, or on their return home. We do not imagine that either the children or the parents would pay much attention to such a homily from the Board of Education. Nevertheless there would be this advantage, that if they did read the Bible in their own dwellings, the Jew would have the privilege of selecting his legend from the Old Testament, the Unitarian from his very New Testament, the Universalist from that version which speaks the least of eternal punishment, the Catholic from any approved version of the venerable and ancient Vulgate, and the rest of the community from that version which is usually ascribed to King James, who thought he was a theologian, but for whom the civilized of all nations, and especially the Roman Catholics of his own dominions, have entertained but small respect, which, small as it ever was, we think is diminishing day by day.

The course of the Board of Education is one that indicates mischief, not simply by the act of arrogating to themselves the power to enforce the reading of the Scriptures, when they know that no such obligation has been imposed on them by the law under which they act, and when they are obliged to acknowledge that neither by law nor through the plenitude of their own wisdom have they the right or the power to prescribe what version of the Scriptures shall be used in the Schools, or what portion of any version shall be read from day to day. As an instance of this want of power and authority on their part, we might show how easy it would be to turn the whole of their legislation into a delusion and almost a mockery of the Sacred Volume itself. A teacher might choose to read every day in the week the first four or five words of the Book of Genesis, and continue repeating the same every day in the year—"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." This, repeated at the opening of the school, would fulfill the requirements of the Board of Education; or the teacher might take another portion of the Scriptures of a practical import from which both the pupils and the patrons of our Public School system might derive a moral, and use it, just as in the foregoing case, till the children should know it by heart—"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

What good result, then, is likely to come of the legislative coercion which the Board of Education have thoughtlessly and with disputed authority attempted to enforce? Men in this age cannot be made virtuous by the intrusive authority of other men under the name of civil law, except in cases in which a specific penalty is by clear enactment attached to the violation of statutes legitimately enacted; and then the good result to society will not be from virtue, but from fear of punishment. If the would-be guardians of virtue, piety, religion and good morals in so mixed a community as ours wish really to accomplish the ends proposed, they will use persuasion rather than coercion; they will give, as far as may be, an innocent direction to the popular mind; they will especially, by their own example, present models of elevated moral conduct, domestic and social virtue, which the youth may look upon as patterns for imitation, and they will be more assiduous in reading their own Bibles, and, perhaps, for the general good, more efficient than by any attempt, under plea of authority not recognized, to coerce people of different religions to read the Bible just in the way which they think proper to prescribe.

It is true that reverence for the Lord's day, piety, devotion, the reading of good books, and those who think the Bible the best of all books, as Christians universally do, should receive every encouragement consistent with the individual freedom of the citizen and the requirements of decent deportment and good social order; but it is nearly time, in a country like ours, that legislators of all creeds and ranks should cease and abstain from any enactments by which the people would imagine that to do good, or to abstain from evil, is an obedience to the civil law of man rather than a duty which every one owes to the eternal laws of God. Wherever this rule is departed from the tendency of its requirements is oftentimes to cover depravity with the appearance of virtue and decorum. This does not improve the excellence of man's character. Its tendency is to infuse into his mind the cunning of duplicity, which will suggest to him rather the caution not to be detected than the higher and nobler feeling not to be guilty of anything that would be displeasing to the sight of Heaven.

Our Board of Education might understand once for all that authority to be respected should not overstrain its own power, and there is reason to apprehend that the consequences of their decision in regard to forcing the rule about the Bible in the common teaching of the city will have a two-fold injurious effect—one, to awaken religious feelings of a sectarian character, and another again resulting from this which will react injuriously upon the public school system until by a change, either of men or of measures, or of both, that system shall be expanded in the sense of what has recently been called the Broad Church, in a liberal and benevolent way, so as to embrace, so far as that is possible, what we might term the general sympathies and approval of the population of New York.

THE PASTORAL LETTER OF THE IRISH BISHOPS—LAND TENURE INSECURITY, LANDLORD CRUELTIES AND TENANT-RIGHT.

The pastoral address adopted by the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland assembled in Synod in Dublin on the 5th of August and directed by them to be circulated amongst the clergy and people of the kingdom is one of the most important papers on the affairs of that island which has been produced during the present century. We published it in full in the RECORD of the 10th instant, and we trust that it has already received an earnest attention from all our readers, merited no less on account of the high source from which it emanates than for the weighty facts and serious truths which it contains respecting the religious, educational, and social grievances that still press so heavily on the millions of our friends and relatives who cling from affection to, or are compelled by adverse circumstances to remain in, the old land. Coming as these statements do from an episcopal conclave, venerable for the piety, learning, zeal, and pure patriotism of its members—men independent alike of aristocratic frowns or popular clamor—they may be safely accepted as an evangelized record of the wrongs of the nation and termed, without irreverence, an inspired attestation to the heavy impediments which the British Government and native feudal oppressors of Ireland place in the way of the material advancement of the people. As such we trust the address will be widely, most extensively, read on the American continent, and most fervently do we wish that a copy of it could be placed in the hands of every enlightened man to be found from the banks of the Shannon to the banks of the Sutlej, and from Sydney to St. Louis, convinced as we are that the moral indignation which would be evoked by such a calm and forcible recital of systematic official, governmental, and individual outrages would be enough to procure their abatement at the hands even of Irish landlords and English statesmen.

Passing over, for the present, the portions of the paper which refer to the educational system supported by the Government in Ireland; the perversion of the Poor Law to purposes of pauper proselytism and Priest insult; as well as the bigotted ingratitude with which England denies the comforts and free exercise of their religion to the thousands of brave Catholic soldiers and seamen who have borne her flag in triumph over many a bloody field and reeking deck, we will consider to-day the one, and chiefest, cause of Ireland's degradation, poverty, and dependence on foreign support, as well as the one, and main instrument used for her oppression—the insecurity of land tenure; coupling it with some few remarks on the remedy urgently called for by the united hierarchy—a sound system of "Tenant Right."

This subject has been actively agitated both in and out of Parliament during the last twenty-seven years, commencing more distinctly with the exertions of Mr. Sharman Crawford in 1832 and ending with the efforts made during the late session. The merits of the question are, however, imperfectly understood even at present, and the legitimate demands of the Irish tenants have been so (purposely) perverted by their enemies in England as well as the majority of their landlords at home that they are thought by thousands to mean a revolution in the proprietary of the soil instead of a fair recompense for solid and enduring improvements made on the farms during occupancy. This is really all that the Irish tenant wants, yet this has been persistently denied to him. The fact may appear incredible, as it must be incomprehensible, to our fellow citizens and American farmers, but it is nevertheless a fact, the existence of which has produced the most ruinous consequences in Ireland.

From the period of Strongbow's invasion downward, the demeanor of the newly-settled lords of the Irish soil partook of the character of men who had seized their broad acres by force, and were determined to hold them with the sword; but from the time of the introduction of Protestantism and a State Church into the land the tone of the nobles and landlords changed, and they commenced to rule—they the hundreds—the millions who were proscribed by the penal laws as men of an inferior class, to be trampled on on account of their faith, and used merely as "hewers of wood and drawers of water" on the patrimony which they should by right possess. Thus was engendered a state of social relations which ended in leaving the landlord paramount over the soil, and made the tenant, struggling for existence, a rent-paying machine, but without any security that he would be continued even in that capacity except so far as he became a pliant tool in the hands of the man who could influence his future—oftentimes his very life—as he pleased. This state of things continued towards the Catholics, so far as they were tolerated as tenants, during the operation of the first and fiercest years of the English persecutions. When the penal laws were relaxed a little, owing to the necessity of finding producing hands, leases were made in some instances, but as the landlords had the entire legislation under their own control, the forms prescribed for these documents were made so complicated and were so filled with legal technical-

ities that few could understand them, and their possession afforded no security, owing to the many covenants introduced by the agent or landlord, the violation of any one of which terminated the tenure of the farm abruptly. As an instance of the operation of the system, we may state the following: The Irish landlord held an estate, taken from a Catholic by the Crown, and handed over by the Crown to some Protestant, male or female, who immediately assumed all the rights, without recognizing any duties, of a proprietor. Some acres of this estate—very unproductive, perhaps—were leased out to a hard-working Catholic, who, having no other means of living, was glad to enter into possession, agreeing to pay an annual rent per acre, making the payments each six months. This money he must raise as a surplus from the product of the soil, after supporting himself and family, and in order to render the land more productive he applies all his spare cash, with all his spare labor and that of his children, in improving its condition. To have a shelter, he builds a small house on the farm, with some other tenements used for housing his cattle, should he have any, and farming implements. Continuing thus for some ten or a dozen years, the land—the original article held by the landlord—becomes of about double value, owing to his exertions and outlay. The avaricious feudal Czar sees it or hears of it, and longs to repossess it *with all the improvements made by the tenant, in order that he may sell at an enhanced price* the thing for which he labored not and for which he did not pay. He immediately sets his law and other agents to work to break the bargain and cancel the lease. Every Irish tenant was and is always in arrears for one half year's rent. This is at once called for, with any other sums that may be due, and if not paid *instanter*, all the cattle and crops on the farm are seized and sold, which may be done as covenanted in the "bond" or lease. Then comes a regular law persecution of the tenant, who is forced in the end to succumb; is turned out on the highway with his family; sees the fruits of all his toil sold before his eyes and the money pocketed by the landlord who did not sow, and is then driven from the land either to a pauper's grave, or if—like Lord Palmerston in the present day—the landlord wished to get rid of his presence soon, sent to the shores of America, at his expense, a broken-hearted and outraged emigrant. This was and is now the position of almost every Irish tenant towards his landlord, and of every landlord towards all his tenantry.

But we err. It is the position of the tenants in the Catholic provinces of Munster, Connaught and Leinster, but not of the tenants inhabiting four or five of the northern counties of Ulster, known as the "Ulster Plantation." When the Catholic properties of these counties were confiscated to the Crown, in consequence of the faithful adherence of their then owners to the cause of the Stuart King, to whom they had sworn allegiance, an attempt was made to colonize them with Scotch Protestants. Numbers of these emigrants went over the Channel and settled on the newly-acquired lands. They did not bring any very large amount of religion, or good feeling, or morality, or temperance along with them, but—with national financial caution—they really brought a system of "Tenant Right," and enforced it by popular voice. We thus find that, by a traditionary system of equity, uninfluenced by legislation and kept sacredly intact from Parliamentary interference, the Irish tenants inhabiting these northern counties cannot be turned out of their holdings by the landlord without first receiving full compensation—adjusted by two arbitrators, appointed one by each party—for all his solid and permanent improvements, such as fences, drainage works, buildings, and the like. If the northern tenant take a farm for a stated term of years, he may surrender it when the time expires, demanding a like settlement. It is this difference in the land system which causes us to see here every day the emigrant farmer coming from the North of Ireland, landing in health, with good clothes, money and high hopes, while his neighbor from any of the three Catholic provinces arrives weakly, ill clad, penniless and dejected. Both are Irish by birth and in heart, but one had justice done him by "Tenant Right," while the other had been robbed with impunity in consequence of wanting the protection of such a measure.

In the north of Ireland it is not uncommon, as we well know, for the out-going tenant of a small farm to be adjudged the sum of $750 or $2,000 for his or her improvements remaining on the premises, and it can be easily understood of what service such a sum is to a widow with children, a party of orphans, or an unfortunate agricultural exile, when set down in any city in the United States. We can call to mind the case of a widow, about to leave the county of Londonderry, some ten years since, for New York, who was awarded as much as $2,500 for improvements on the farm of her late husband—a small one—her arbitrator being Mr. Calhoun, an eminent solicitor—a member of the family of our late distinguished statesman of the same name. In a like instance, a widow in Cork, or Limerick, or Tipperary, would have been sent off without a penny, and her property would be taken and sold *for the benefit of the landlord* even before she had put foot on the deck of the ship in Liverpool.

Like faithful shepherds, the Catholic prelates wish to preserve the remnant of their flocks by obtaining, if possible, from Parliament, a general system of "Tenant Right," similar to that in operation in the North, for all Ireland. There are many difficulties in the path, and, strange to say, the very existence of the northern example is one of the greatest; for if Parliament act at all, it must legislate for *all* Ireland, and the northern tenants do not wish to see their local rights, sanctioned by usage and respected from age, disturbed by modern class-legislation. In fact, they refuse to submit their cherished legacy of land-improvement compensation by friendly arbitration to the operation of a new law, lest, in acknowledging some shadow of an English Parliamentary jumble, they would lose the substantial check which they possess over landlord cupidity. In consequence, the Catholics of the other three provinces want the active support of their northern friends, who alone can testify, from experience, to the justice and benefits of an equitable "Tenant Right." Without some such measure, however, the small and middling Catholic tenant-farmers of Ireland will soon be driven entirely from the soil, for it is with sorrow we state the fact that the present rulers of that unhappy land are little influenced by the fine sentiment of one of their own poets, when he said:

"Sad fares the land to hast'ning ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

The landlords of Ireland seem indeed determined to produce the "decay of men" there, in order to make room for high priced beeves, horses and other cattle. A parliamentary return for 1852 notices the decrease of humble tenements in Ireland with satisfaction, thus:

"In holdings not exceeding one acre in extent, the decrease is 2,670; in the holdings above 1 acre and not exceeding 5 acres, 6,522; in holdings above 5 acres and not exceeding 15 acres, 9,546; in holdings above 15 acres and not exceeding 30 acres, 2,175; and in holdings above 30 acres and not exceeding 50 acres, 14—making a total decrease of 20,927 holdings. The extent of land under crop in 1852 was found to be 5,739,214 acres—*being* 119,737 *acres less than in* 1851. The year 1852 is the first since 1847, when these inquiries were commenced, in which a diminished extent under cultivation in comparison with the preceding years has been observed."

Our readers will remember that 1851 was the year in which the hundreds of thousands of Irish small land holders, who had been evicted without any "Tenant Right" compensation, landed on our shores, and the extract given above proves the disastrous effect of their forced departure from the soil.

The operation of the same cruel system on the total population of the country brings out the following results:—

Population of Ireland in 1841,	8,175,124
" " 1851,	6,515,974
Decrease by eviction, famine deaths, and exile, in ten years,	1,659,150

Time for the Bishops to speak boldly in defence of human rights and human life, more particularly when they find Lord Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, boasting lately at an agricultural dinner in Dundalk that during seventeen years, from 1841 to 1858, the dwellings of *two hundred and twenty-seven thousand families* were levelled to the ground; or in other words, taking five persons for each family, one million one hundred and thirty-five thousand individuals were left houseless, because landlord greed had found out that veal calves, big beet roots, sheep, and fat cattle paid better now than the rent formerly extracted from a potato-fed tenantry amongst whom the class had formerly encouraged the most frightful competition for possession of that land from which they are now swept so mercilessly. Lord Carlisle did not assert that one single man or woman out of the two hundred and twenty-seven thousand outcast families received one cent for improvements on all the mass of property left behind them. We do not believe that one was compensated; and why? They had no "Tenant Right" and their tyrants no conscience.

We greatly fear that, even now, the Irish people will not obtain any such measure. One "right" they are certainly permitted to enjoy, and that is, to support out of their toil-profits the Sybarite Bishops and Clergy of an alien and hostile church, as we see from a late report that the annual income of two Protestant Archbishops and ten Bishops amounts to the sum of $379,540, or about $33,000 a year for each man—all taken directly from the land. A fair system of "Tenant Right" with a firm abatement of the foreign church nuisance would do much to save the people of Ireland from social ruin and individual extinction. In its absence they may justly exclaim, in the language of the prophet, "Our inheritance is turned to aliens; our houses to strangers. We were dragged by the necks, we were weary and no rest given us. Servants have ruled over us; there was none to redeem us out of their hands."

Yes we have hopes that the Irish hierarchy, supported by all good men at home and abroad, will yet "redeem" the tenant from the hands of the "servants" who have so mercilessly "ruled over him."

WEAKNESS AND VACILLATION OF THE LEGISLATORS OF TUSCANY AND MODENA.

The late vote of the newly-elected representatives of Tuscany and Modena, by which they assigned the constitution of the Duchies and their own citizen rights at the same moment to the guardianship of the King of Sardinia, will stand forever as an unerring testimony of the incompetence of the Italians to manage their affairs on any scale at all approaching to the republican system of government. They are, unhappily, a divided and disunited people, among whom the stern *morale* of exalted patriotism has been long dissipated. A factious rising, according to a programme cut out and prepared by Cavour, drove out the legitimate rulers when the most extensive franchises and suffrage rights were given to all, with the power of exercising them freely at the ballot-box. This was putting the people at once on their own resources. But the "good time" came a little too suddenly. An election was had, and an extensive representation in constitutional assemblies voted. Members were chosen of very high attainments in various pursuits of life, but their constitutional legislative wisdom proved to be a *lucus a non lucendo*; for we find that, instead of sitting to frame and perfect a constitution, the Solons of Tuscany, within four days, actually voted the remnant of that which they possessed to Sardinia, and thus abnegated their own opinions as men and their rights of deliberation on State Affairs.

What is the result? As we anticipated in our issue of the 10th instant, it is most humiliating to the main parties concerned, and proves that Italy has only exchanged the Austrian influence over her affairs by replacing it with a French control far more stealthy and much more persevering—in fact, that she has now to submit herself to the diplomatic action of a Franco-Austrian system, deliberated on in secret, and which she cannot influence in any way. Thus we are told by the Europa that "the affairs of the Italian Duchies are to be treated directly between the Courts of Paris and Vienna, and that the French and Austrian delegates of the Zurich Conference had arranged the affairs of Lombardy." This is just what we expected, and we now see the solemn vote of the Tuscan and Modenese statesmen, given on the 8th of August, entirely passed over and ignored at Zurich on the 24th of the same month, the "settlement" of their local affairs by the great Powers being still a matter for consideration.

But how did the man whom they sought to benefit treat them? Why, in a still more degrading manner. Victor Emanuel being still a mere cypher in the hands of Napoleon, dare not accept the territorial gift for which he longed, for we read:

"The Council of Ministers at Turin, at which the King of Sardinia presided, had decided that *before accepting even provisionally the Provinces which desire to be annexed to Piedmont, it was proper to consult the allied Powers, particularly France.*"

So that we find not only had the donors no power to give away the territory of the Duchies, but the royal grantee had no authority to receive it. It would have been just as well if the assemblies had at once voted the supreme power to Napoleon and, as in the case of Lombardy, permit him to dispose of it as he pleased. This he will do in the end.

Victor Emanuel's position at Zurich is very forcibly illustrated in a wood cut given in a comic paper (or Swiss "Punch") published in that town. The landlord of the hotel in which the conference was about to meet receives three parcels by express, each one without any address; he opens one, and finds pens, ink, and paper in it. "Take this to the room of the French Minister," he says, "as he will do all the writing." The next paper contains a silver erasor. "This is for the Austrian Envoy," remarks the host, "as he will be objecting and rubbing out if he can." In the third is a box of sand. "Place this in the room of the Sardinian," he orders, "for he will only have to dust the sand on what the others write." And so it is in Turin, Florence, and Modena—France writes the decrees, and Italy must take them, dry them, and abide by them.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION AT THE URSULINE CONVENT, EAST MORRISANIA.—On Wednesday morning, the 7th inst., Miss Mary Watters (in religion Sister Mary Alphonsa,) received the white veil, in the chapel of the Ursuline Convent, East Morrisania. Very Rev. Mr. Starrs V. G. officiated and preached on the occasion.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

MR. LEVER'S OFFER DECLINED.

The Zurich Conference.

By the Anglo Saxon, which arrived at Quebec September 18, we are put in possession of European intelligence up to the 31st ult. The following are the important features of the news:

IRELAND.

THE MACMAHON TESTIMONIAL.—The proposition which we put forward a few weeks ago, to present to the Marshal Duke of Magenta a token of the pride felt by the Irish people in his glorious career, has been crowned with a success beyond calculation. The fame of any of their countrymen would naturally evoke the pride of Irishmen; and happily there is not a laurel wreath or a mural crown to be won between the poles that Irish genius and valor does not every day give joy to the heart of the old land; but in the position of the illustrious Hero of Magenta, Ireland hails a triumph which brings back to the mind of Europe, enriched with a halo of glory, the most touching and beautiful episode in the long history of her sacrifices for faith and freedom—a triumph which not only bridges over two centuries, and unites the Ireland of to day with the Ireland of the days of heroic struggle, but links also more warmly and closely two nations allied by ties of race and faith, and by friendship shared in adversity's darkest hours.

On yesterday the inaugural meeting of the Committee, charged with carrying the proposition into effect, was held; its first sitting happily being signalised by the receipt of a piece of intelligence, the effect of which may be more easily imagined than described The extent to which funds have answered the appeal, and the very general feeling on the part of the subscribers, that the brave Marshal O'Niell should be included in the compliment, has, we believe, caused the Committee to entertain the idea of presenting also a suitable testimony of Irish feeling to the hero of Solferino. The committee has been constituted with strict regard to the nature of the compliment, as originally proposed—simply a non-political expression of national pride in the fame, and admiration, of the distinguished valor of our countrymen abroad, endeared to us by so many sacred ties. A feeling easily appreciated has decided all these gentlemen, known and honored for their recent sacrifice in the cause of Ireland, to abstain from prominent position and action in the matter. They all, however, warmly share our pride in the fame of MacMahon and O'Neill; and if they are not found in the position our hearts would assign them, they pay the high-minded, chivalrous, and patriotic young chieftain who heads the list, the just and well-deserved compliment of expressing without dissent their pleasure and satisfaction at seeing in the lead one so truly worthy of such a position. Few, indeed, could be found more worthy of, and more peculiarly fitted for the post. The lineal representative of an ancient Irish Sept; the elected representative of a true-hearted Irish county—Tipperary; the nephew of O'Connell, a name ever familiar to French ears; the trusted friend of O'Brien, a name admired even in France; a landlord who is loved by his tenantry; a magistrate respected and esteemed by the people; such a man is, indeed, fit to represent the Irish nation, in complimenting the brave Irish officer of a friendly Power. We think it will be equally gratifying to Irishmen to behold the Marshal's namesake—Patrick MacMahon—by happy coincidence the representative of the Irish county most worthy of the admiration of a brave and daring soldier, like the Duke of Magenta—joined in this tribute to him. We are confident that the illustrious hero himself will feel a peculiar pleasure when he finds that his name and kin at home can be represented by such a man as the member for Wexford. The gentleman upon whom has fallen, from every quarter applied to, the unanimous choice of Treasurer, is one whose private and public character—and the feelings of warm regard and deep respect which have found expression on the part of his fellow-citizens, in elevating him so often to the honorable position he holds in the civic legislature of Dublin—pointed him out as peculiarly the man for this mark of national trust. The other members of the committee are gentlemen, most of whose names will be familiar to our readers as men of science, politics, literature, trade, or commerce. The artisan, and the merchant the burgess and the corporator, the man of science and the tribune of the people; Catholic, Protestant, and Dissenter—they all combine to represent Ireland in this noble tribute to her illustrious son. [Dublin Nation.

MINING ENTERPRISE IN IRELAND.—An interesting series of papers on "Mining Prospects in Ireland" have lately appeared in The London Mining Journal, from the pen of Mr. George Henwood, mining engineer, a person of considerable experience in the mining and scientific world, who has been making a tour through various parts of the country. Mr. Henwood plainly shows that Ireland stands pre-eminent in mineral resources; that copper, lead and sulphur veins abound, many of which will amply repay the working; that we have at home the material for full employment of all our manual labor, now so much distributed; that, were our natural capabilities adequately appreciated, no part of Great Britain would be more prosperous.

The County of Mayo has been the scene of his labors, where the shores of Clew Bay have had the benefit of his observations. We understand a company has been formed with an adequate capital to carry out some of his recommendations. We trust they will be successful, and that they may prove to the world that Ireland, *per se*, and by her industry and capital, is second to no country on earth.

We hear Mr. Henwood proceeds to the South of Ireland with the object of discussing the geological and mineralogical features of the country, where, we trust, he will be equally successful as in the West.

The Westport Mining Company are one of the first to take advantage of the hints, and are about to mine the shores of Clew Bay and neighborhood; they have obtained concessions of upwards of 200,000 acres of domain from the Marquis of Sligo and William M'Cormick, Esq., of Currane. We sincerely trust they may be the heralds of success and the pioneers of that industry "the far West" stands so much in need of.

THE PHŒNIX TRIALS.—We are happy to copy the following from The Munster News: We are glad to state that the devoted young Irishmen, Messrs. Murphy of Killarney, whose sense of honor prohibited them from giving evidence in the Phœnix trials at Tralee, are at length released from the imprisonment to which their own integrity, as well as the vindictiveness of the administrators of law, consigned them. The people of Killarney and of the country around, in which relatives and friends of theirs lived long and were loved, and in which they maintain the inherited affection for the land of their birth, would have manifested the common joy at their liberation. But they wanted no other testimony than the approbation of their own consciences, and enjoying it, after yielding up the pound of flesh to the vindictive Shylocks of justice, our young countrymen deprecated the demonstrations of their friends, and are now among them, happy in that social communion and that warm regard in which it will be their greatest pride henceforward to live.

ALLEGED EMIGRATION OF DROGHEDA LINEN WEAVERS.—We are happy to learn that there are no grounds for a paragraph which recently "went the rounds" to the effect that considerable numbers of the linen weavers of Drogheda had been obliged to emigrate to Scotland or other places in consequence of the decline in the local trade. On the contrary, we are informed that there is abundance of employment for the loom-weavers.

THE GALWAY LINE—MEETING OF THE DROGHEDA CORPORATION.—DROGHEDA, August 15.—At a meeting of the Drogheda Corporation, which was held to-day, Patrick Ternan, Jun., Esq., Mayor, presiding, it was proposed, seconded and carried unanimously that a petition do emanate from that body to the Lords of the Treasury in favor of the line between Galway and America. The memorial will bear the Corporation seal.

"ROARING" HANNA AND THE CATHOLIC CHILD.—The conclusion of this case was reached on Tuesday, 23d ult.—a conclusion at which every Catholic will heartily rejoice, since it at once defeats that active, but most obnoxious "divine," Mr. Hanna, and restores Ellen Magee to the natural control of her Catholic mother. We extract from The Dublin Freeman:—

"*In re ellen Magee*—This case, the facts of which have been fully published, came on before the Lord Chief Justice, at his residence, 18 Lower Lesson street, on Tuesday. Mr. Curran, with Mr. Alexander O'Rourke, solicitor, appeared for Margaret Magee, the mother, who was present with her daughter, in pursuance of the order framed by his lordship on the last day; and Mr. Richard Dowse, with Mr. Thompson, solicitor, for the Rev. Hugh Hanna, who was also present. Mr. Curran said that his client had brought the child before his lordship, in accordance with the order made on the last day. From what they had all seen there could be no doubt that the child would go with her mother, who was her natural guardian and protector, and he was certainly astonished to see the Rev. Mr. Hanna persisting in his attempts to induce the girl to go with him and away from her mother. Was he aware of the responsibility which would rest on him if he succeeded in his attempt to separate mother and daughter, and that anything happened the poor girl? The Rev. gentleman, in reply to Mr. Curran, stated that the child had gone to him voluntarily, and that she had complained to him of being persecuted. He commenced to state some circumstances in connection with the case, when the Chief Justice stopped him, stating that he had nothing at present to do but to inform the child that there was no restraint on her, and that any restraint on her now would be false imprisonment. Mr. Dowse remarked that he appeared for the Rev. Mr. Hanna, whose only object in attending there was to guard against the girl being left in the streets by herself, in case she refused to go with her mother. Mr. Curran made an application for costs, which was opposed by Mr. Dowse. After some argument, Mr. Curran said he would give up the point, as he had already good reason to be content with the decision arrived at by his lordship, which had, he would respectfully observe, given general satisfaction. Mr. Dowse said he had now to apply to his lordship to inform the child that she, having that day attained her fourteenth year, was at perfect liberty to go with whom she pleased. After some discussion, his lordship, addressing the little girl, informed her that she, having that day attained her fourteenth year, was at liberty to choose with whom she would go. He advised her to be guided by her mother, and stated to her that if she wished to have a Bible or go to any particular place of worship, she could do so. The child, in a firm, decided voice, said: I wish to go with my mother, and I will go with her. The parties then retired."

PERSECUTION IN PARTRY.—An appeal to the public from Rev. Mr. Lavelle, P.P., Partry, in the Province of Connaught, reminds us in a startling manner that we live under the great "British Constitution" which permits the landlord to rob his tenant, and the parson of the Law Church to persecute, unless those who happen to be his tenants give up their children, body and soul, to his pernicious teaching. We had a case of nearly a similar description at our doors in the parish of Inniskeen, when John Byrne felt the heavy arm of the law wielded by Colonel Lewis: but all Ireland cried shame on the old bigot, and generously contributed to a fund to protect the persecuted tenant and his children, and from that day to this the persecutor has not showu his face in Inniskeen, and so far his tenants live in peace. We think the same remedy should be applied to the evils in Partry Rev. Mr. Lavelle should not be permitted to stand alone and battle single-handed against the wealthy Protestant Bishop Plunket, who seems resolved to leave a number of Catholics houseless and homeless next November. The fact is, these persecutions cannot be resisted without money, and Father Lavelle, who, for months, has fought a noble battle on behalf of the poor people, whose children the Bishop seeks to proselytize, should be generously sustained with funds—the sinews of war. We shall feel great pleasure in forwarding any subscriptions to the reverend gentlemen which may be sent to us for that purpose; and we should hope that the people in this locality will not look on the unequal struggle without coming to the aid of a clergyman who is fighting the good fight of civil and religious liberty for the poor persecuted Catholics of Partry. [Dundalk Democrat.

IMPROVEMENTS OF DUBLIN.—The Times correspondent writes: "The whole city is undergoing a complete metamorphosis. Palatial shops are springing up in the leading streets, and even in second and third-rate business localities. The new and expensive pavement is becoming general, and some of the flagways are now not to be exceeded in breadth and finish in any city or town in the three kingdoms."

ENGLAND.

The Directors of the Company owning the Great Eastern had declined Mr. Lever's amended offer to charter her, and their original programme is to be carried out. The ship had been closed to the public, and was to leave the Thames in a day or two.

The Isle of Man had been successfully connected by a submarine telegraph cable with England.

The telegraph communication between England and Malta had been re-established; this would expedite the reception of news from India by about three days.

Leigh Hunt, the popular author, died in London on the 28th of August, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He had been in a declining state of health for a considerable time.

A Cabinet Conncil was unexpectedly summoned in London on the 29th. Various speculations were afloat as to the cause of it, but it was generally supposed to have reference to some new phase in the Italian question.

The strike of the London builders had continued.

FRANCE.

The Emperor remained in retirement in the Pyrenees. It was asserted he would proceed to Cherbourg, and also pay a second visit to the Chalon camp.

The Paris Constitutionnel, in an article on the Duchies, says:

"The Emperor agreed at Villafranca to the restoration of the former reigning Princes. He has not yet given up all hopes of success, and will fulfill loyally to the end his disinterested mission; but if he should not succeed to reunite the Princes and people in mutual accord, it is not his intention to force either one or the other. It is not the wish of his Majesty to follow the errors of the ancient Austrian policy, whose armed intervention in the affairs of the Peninsula has ceased forever.

"We have given to the Italian people advice which we consider wise and prudent, and which, if they do not follow it, will grieve us, but which we could not press upon them by force. To us Italy owes her independence: we shall not take away from her again what we have given her yesterday."

ITALY.

Count Lymuty, Mayor of Parma, issued a proclamation on his return to Paris. Napoleon, in addressing him, used the following words:

"Tell the population that have sent you to me that my army shall never do violence to their wishes, and that I will not permit any other foreign force to commit violence against you.'" The Count adds: "These words make you the arbiters of your destinies."

Garibaldi has resolved to maintain in the army of Central Italy the same spirit of order and discipline that distinguished the Chasseurs of the Alps. In an order of the day he says: "I will cause to be shot any one who calls himself a Mazzinian, a Republican, a Socialist, or even a Garibaldian. I will have none with me but soldiers and Italians."

An earthquake had taken place at Sorcia. Two hundred people were killed, and a large number wounded. Nine thousand of the population had encamped near the town. The Pope had dispatched assistance to them.

Late advices from Rome say that the French Minister had held a conference with Cardinal Antonelli on the subject of the reorganization of the Legations.

One French division only was to remain at Rome.

The Government of Bologna is said to have dissolved the regiment in which some of Mazzini's volunteers had attempted to cause an excitement.

The garrison of the Pope was on the march to Pesiero, where troops were being concentrated.

GERMANY.

The cholera was spreading all along the shores of the Baltic.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

The Paris correspondent of The Times, writing on the 30th says:—"Things are going on so badly at Zurich as to render the dissolution of the Conference in a very few days probable. A Congress of War seems to be the only alternative, a Congress which Austria is decidedly opposed to, and which will have as little success as this Conference."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Piemonte remarks that the son of Napoleon I, who before being called Napoleon II, had received from his father the title of "King of Rome," died, in 1832, in the very room at Shœnbrunn where his father, in 1809, had signed the decree depriving Pope Pius VII of the Pontifical States.

The Sardinian Plenipotentiary, Des Ambois, who is a lawyer, having multiplied petty difficulties in his interview with Napoleon III, the Emperor cut him short by saying, "Accept the peace, or leave it alone; but, mind, no peace no Lombardy. [Universel.

Napoleon III, wishing in every way to conciliate Austria, not only renounces all idea of a congress, but also consents to Austria acting on the same footing as France in the eventual pacification of the Roman Legations. [Berson-Halle.

The Parma correspondent of The London Times represents that Dutchy in a state of indescribable excitement, and anticipates the return of the Duchess at the head of 5,000 French bayonets as the probable solution of its difficultiec.

Lombardy, which is annexed to Sardinia, covers an area of 8,313 square miles, and has a population of 2,700,000. Venetia, which remains Austrian, covers 17,511 square miles, and has a population of over 5,000,000.

CONFIRMATION IN THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.—On last Sunday, the 11th inst., the Most Rev. Archbishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to one hundred and thirty persons in St. Mary's Church, Clifton, S. I.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH ON BUNKER HILL.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Church of St. Francis de Sales.

Address of Most Rev. Dr. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH THE TRUE PRESERVER OF THE BIBLE IN EVERY AGE.

On Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the corner stone of the new Catholic Church of St. Francis de Sales, which is to be raised on this memorable battle-ground of American Freedom, was laid with the usual ceremonies.

The site of the church, which is on the top of Bunker Hill proper (not Breed's Hill, where the monument stands), was covered and enclosed by a mammoth tent, within which an immense mass of people were gathered. Among the large number of gentlemen not of the Catholic faith who occupied seats on the speakers' platform were Commodore Hudson of the Navy Yard, and Mayor Dana of Charlestown. Besides Bishop Fitzpatrick and Archbishop Purcell, the following named clergymen were present: Rev. J. A. Healey, Rev. J. J. Williams and Rev. John McElroy of Boston; Rev. Mr. Branigan of East Cambridge, Rev. Mr. Doherty of Cambridge, Rev. Mr. Conroy of Albany, Rev. Mr. Fernardini of Cincinnati, Rev. Mr. Lieb of Chilicothe, Ohio, and the Pastor of the Church, Rev. George A. Hamilton.

The exercises, says The Boston Courier, to which we are indebted for our report, began about 3 1-2 o'clock with music by Gilmore's Band, soon after which the Bishop performed the ceremony of blessing the spot upon which the altar will hereafter stand. Accompanied by the clergy, the Bishop then repaired to the platform, where an address was delivered by Rt. Rev. John B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati. After reading selections from Scripture from the second chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, and the second chapter of St. Peter's First Epistle, he proceeded to say that the ground they stood upon had received a double consecration. Its first consecration occurred on the 17th of June, 1775, when the Battle of Bunker Hill took place, and this spot was baptized and consecrated in noble blood. The second had taken place just now, when a native-born Pontiff of the City of Boston, a chief of the One, Holy, Catholic Church, blessed the spot upon which an altar is to be erected, and perpetual thanksgivings were to be rendered to God. Among the blessings which accrued from the first consecration, the highest was the independence of these United States. He could not but exclaim, at the beginning of his discourse, in the familiar words of the poet:

"Hail to the morn,
When first they stood on Bunker's height," &c.

There was a legend that Christ, after his death upon the cross, with the activity of a spirit travelled over all the earth and stood upon and blessed every spot where, in future ages, a temple was to be placed for the glory of God. It is cheering to the soul to think, should that legend be true, that Christ stood where we stand, and that, with an eye that plunged into the depths of the future, he blessed this City of Boston, and all its goodly surroundings, and all the people that shall ever promote with their own happiness the happiness of their fellow-beings, by the maintenance of good lives and sound principles. It is pleasant to believe that He beheld the scene that took place on the morning that men were taught to fight, and bleed, and conquer for human rights, and that He was nigh to console and reassure them when their three rounds of ammunition were exhausted, and they had to retire before a force infinitely greater than their own.

The foundation of a Catholic Church, said the Archbishop, gives me a fit occasion to speak before this enlightened and honored auditory of the religious, and the moral, and the social condition upon which the Catholic Church is built. The religious foundation of our Church is contained in the Holy Word of God, either written in the Bible or transmitted to us by tradition. The Bible is the charter of the hopes of the Catholic. The Bible is a book which we cherish as the choicest boon of Heaven to man. It is a book which we would die to vindicate from all dishonor. And hence the Catholic Church has ever cherished and honored that divine deposit of revelation. I know that the contrary has been asserted, but I know the contrary is not true. The Catholic priest always preserved the Bible. When the footsteps of the barbarian was on the soil of Europe, when the sword was at the throat of its people, the priest was the guardian of knowledge. His lips and his soul preserved it, and he placed it with himself in the Catacombs, and gave it there the refuge of an altar until more propitious times came round, and it was reproduced as a sun to illumine the world. It is true that in all ages and all climes the Catholic Church and Catholic priests were the guardians of the Bible.

The Archbishop said he was engaged in a controversy with a Campbellite clergyman, who boasted that he could produce a Bible for which he was indebted to the Catholic Church —a Bible "that had never been stained by the dirty fingers of a monk." I defied him to the proof, and he appealed to the English work called "The Introduction to the Holy Scriptures," showing by its authority that all the Bibles now in existence were derived from two manuscripts, confessedly the oldest in the world; one call the Alexandrian MS., which is in the British Museum in London, and the other the Vatican MS., which is in the Pope's Library at Rome. As for the Vatican MS., he (the Campbillite), had to surrender that to the monks; and as to the history of the Alexdrian MS., he got confused, and finally admitted that his own authority declared that it was taken from one of the twenty-two monasteries of the monks that once existed on Mount Ephos. The proof just stands that the Catholic Church in every age preserved the Bible. But is it true that she preserved it only for herself, and keeping it from the people? This is not true. She kept the Bible in the language which was complete, the Greek, in the Bible of the Septuagint, and in the Vulgate was the Latin version of the Bible; and in those days when education was not diffused as it is now, thank God, all men who could read at all, could read the Bible in one or the other of these two languages. When the languages of Europe were in an imperfect state, in the process of formation, Hallam tells us that it was a most fortunate thing for Christendom that the Bible had been preserved in the Latin language, because if it had been entrusted to those imperfect mediums, it would have come down to us corrupted, or would not have come down at all. There was a Providence overruling to place the Scriptures in those uncorruptible channels—the Greek and Latin languages. When these languages of Europe assumed the shape in which they now are, the Bible was written in them, and as far as the facilities of the times afforded, it was distributed throughout the Christian world. It has been said that it is impossible to produce a Bible written in any vernacular language of Europe before the time of the Reformers of the sixteenth century; but I have a Bible written in the vernacular of Germany, near Cologne, in 1468—a perfect folio Bible. The first invention of metallic types was in 1440, and thus in twenty-eight years afterwards the Bible was completely printed in the German vernacular, and in the vernacular of other parts of Europe.

We then built on the foundation of the Bible, but we built on the foundation of the complete and perfect Bible. At the disastrous period to which I have alluded, the Bible was found to contain books that were opposed to the innovations that were then introduced, and with a daring and sacrilegious hand that whole Bible was taken up, and a great number of the books that it contained, and that did and do belong to the canon of Sacred Scripture, were torn from it. The very last words of Revelations declare that the man who dares to take from or add to the Scripture, shall die. There is the Bible as God gave it to you, and bless Him for the boon. It is God's Revelation, and you may as well attempt to make a new Heaven and a new Earth as to make a new Bible. It is God's, privilege to teach men truth; man cannot teach his God, nor call in question what he has taught. When we build on the foundation of the Bible, we know that the Bible alone is not our guide. God gave us another guide, and that is His Holy Church. To her God conveyed the spirit and meaning of the Bible. The paper, the printing materials, are nothing; it is the truth that is in the Bible, the spirit that teaches and sanctifies the soul. The Bible alone, without intelligence of its sacred contents, would be no blessing to man. We must have the living letter and the spirit of God's holy truth in that divine volume. Before the very first word of the Bible was written, 2,500 years had passed away; and if God had intended that man should learn the truth from reading the Bible, would he have left them all this time without it? During all that long period men found their way to Heaven—men who were animated with the spirit of God. And after the first word of the Bible was written, it was about 250 years before the advent of Christ that the Old Testament was completed. Then the New Testament was not completed until the 100th year of the Christian era; and men did not know until the commencement of the fourth century what books were to be reputed canonical, and what to be rejected as spurious. This was settled by a council of Bishops; and when this was done it was still impossible to supply all the nations of the earth with Bibles, as the art of printing was not known; and the priests had to ply their task night and day in book-making, doing all they could to multiply copies of the Scriptures. The blessed gift of the art of printing accomplished the task, and the Catholic Church availed herself of it to scatter copies of the Scriptures far and wide. The reformers of the sixteenth century had it at the hands of the Church. They found many books adverse to the innovations they sought to introduce, and they cut out the books of Judith, Tobias, Baruch, four chapters of Esther, three chapters of Daniel, the Book of Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus, and the Maccabees; and when they had thus mutilated it, they called it a complete and faithful record of the Word of God.

The MSS. to which I have alluded, contained all the books as they are found in the Catholic Bible to-day. In the Second century they had no Bible, and no leaders, yet they worshipped God in spirit and in truth, and attained salvation. That sacred record itself—if you cast away the Church and deny her right to teach—the Bible, as mutilated, will decide this controversy. God never allowed any man to set up his private opinion and judgment and individual authority against the authority of the Church, and God never allowed any man to appeal from the Church to the Bible. In the 17th chapter of Deuteronomy, the direction is explicit and direct, that the judgment of the priest shall govern the understanding of those who are in doubt. When a schism arose in the camp of Israel against Moses and Aaron, God punished the schismatics by causing the earth to swallow them up, and by burning them with fire. St. Peter tells us that no prophecy of Scripture is of any private interpretation. St. Paul tells us that the Church is the pillar and the ground of the truth. God alone decides this controversy as to the rule of faith. Each one of us can say with Christ, "On this rock I build my faith, my Church, and the Gates of Hell shall never prevail against it." We believe it is infallible. When God sent his Apostles to teach all nations he said, "He that believeth shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned." That God would not be just, nor wise, nor good, if he commanded any man to believe, under the penalty of eternal damnation, if he did not give that man an infallible certainty of what he had to believe.

Such is our religious foundation. Building on this foundation we are not dissevered from the people of God in any age. The Christian religion is the continuation and complement of the religion of the Jews. They believed in one God, in a Saviour to come, in the Holy Spirit that brooded over the face of chaos and brought everything to light and life, in the immortality of the soul, in the resurrection of the body. We believe all these. Our religion in all its substantial elements is the self-same that God gave to the Jews. The moral foundation and law that we Catholics follow is the self-same that the Jews follow—the Ten Commandments. That is the code by which we undertake to regulate our lives. Truth may develop and have a certain progress, but it never changes. But a grace is vouchsafed to our religion such as the Jews never had. Theirs was a religion of force; ours is the religion of love.

The moral law Catholics are bound to follow. It is in vain for them to call themselves Catholics if they do not do the works of Catholics, and keep the whole Commandments.

And as they were there assembled on the Sabbath, he wished to say that if there was one thing more than another for which he believed that God blessed England and now blesses these United States with temporal prosperity, it was that the Sabbath was observed. He believed that if the anger of God came down in vials of wrath upon nations, it was because they desecrated the Sabbath. He knew that there were men who contended that the Sabbath must not be a day of prayer and rest, but that it must be a day of dissipation, a day of riot, a day of drunkenness and debauchery. He trusted in God that those who had the legislation of the land in their hands would never tolerate this desecration of the Sabbath. He knew that men had carried it to excess, and had observed it sometimes in a Pharisaic spirit; but he preferred the Puritan spirit rather than the spirit of the Red Republican and the Infidel.

Our social foundation, said the speaker, is a love of all these rights for every man that are compatible with the rights of the rest of men. We look for the largest liberty that can with safety be allowed to men. We Catholics love above all other nations this confederacy of the United States for its atmosphere of liberty, and he hoped that some of the blood which baptized Bunker Hill was Catholic blood. He knew that much Catholic blood flowed in the revolutionary war, in the French armies, as well as among the soldiers of Washington.

The services of Catholics in the Mexican war were here spoken of as an instance of the readiness of Catholics to testify their devotion to the American Republic; and Father McElroy and Father Rae were particularly alluded to. He was happy to see in Boston, where the first blow against despotism and usurpation was struck, such blessed movements as these of Father Hasson and Sister Ann Alexis, bringing up youth and teaching them so effectually a lesson of duty to their country.

In conclusion the Archbishop reminded his hearers that each one of them was a part of the structure of the Mystic Church of Christ. They must bear to be battered and shaped to fit their place in that building so that it shall be perfect when Christ shall dedicate it in Heaven, amid the hallelujahs of creation.

After the Archbishop had concluded, Bishop Fitzpatrick proceeded to lay the corner stone with the customary ceremonies, a collection in aid of the church being taken up in the meantime. Three of the Societies present, the Hamilton Institute, Mutual Relief Society, and Father Mathew Society gave some $100.

The following is a translation of the Latin Inscription placed in the corner stone:

TO GOD GREAT AND GOOD.

John Bernard, Bishop of Boston, laid the Corner Stone of this Church, to be dedicated to the honor of St. Francis de Sales, on the eleventh day of September, of the year of grace 1859.

John B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, delivered a sermon on the occasion; George A. Hamilton, being the Pastor of Charlestown; Pius the Ninth, Supreme Pontiff; James Buchanan, President of the United States; N. P. Banks, Governor of the State; James Dana, Mayor of the City; Patrick C. Keely, Architect.

May it all turn to the greatest glory of God and honor of the Catholic Church.

"Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church."

Where the People of the United Colonies shed their Blood for the Assertion of their Freedom, here, on the same Spot, the Catholics of the Holy Roman and One True Church will build a Temple on the stone, which is Christ, for the Worship which God has ever accepted, and will accept forever.

[In a box were deposited a gold coin of Pius IX. a large bronze medal of President Buchanan, a silver medal and three brass coins of Napoleon III., together with a set of United States gold, silver, and copper coins of 1859.]

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF A NEW GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—On Sunday, the 4th inst., the corner-stone of a German Catholic church, to be dedicated under the title of the Holy Trinity, was laid by Very Rev. Mr. Raffeiner, in presence of a large assemblage of persons. The Very Rev. gentleman made an appropriate discourse, in the German language, on the occasion.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.—The Feast of St. Rose of Lima, the Patroness of the Young Ladies' Sodality, was solemnly and devoutly celebrated on Sunday last in St. Joseph's Church. The Most Reverend Rafael Valentin Valdivieso, Archbishop of Santiago de Chile, offered the Holy Sacrifice at half-past ten o'clock, at the altar of St. Rose. A solemn mass was sung at half-past ten o'clock, by the Rev. Miguel Rafael Prado, assisted by the Rev. Franz Martinez Garfiar and Thomas Sheerin, S. J. A most eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Ryder, S. J., who, we are happy to state, is now stationed at St Joseph's Church. The members of the Sodality, who in the merning had approached the sacred altar together, met again at half-past seven o'clock, P. M., and listened with delight to an interesting panegyric on St. Rose, delivered by Rev. Father Ward, President of St. Joseph's College.

The various day schools connected with St. Joseph's Church have been resumed. Besides the primary and grammar schools for boys in Walnut street, there is a select school for boys in the building of the old college, Willing's Alley; also a select school for young ladies, connected with St. Joseph's Academy in Prune street. An adult school for females is also taught by the Sister's of St. Joseph, Prune street, on every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings.

[Philadelphia Herald and Visitor, Sept. 10.

ST. LAWRENCE'S CHURCH, DIOCESE OF BALTIMORE.—We had the pleasure on last Sunday morning to visit the chapel and schoolhouse of St. Lawrence, on Locust Point. Rev. Mr. McManus celebrated mass and preached a sermon. The chapel was filled to overflowing, and a handsome collection was taken up for the benefit of the church. We understand that on Sunday next high mass, for the first time, will be celebrated there by Rev. A. J. Elder, and a sermon will be delivered on the occasion by Rev. Thomas Foley. The Catholics of that peninsula have great reason to be gratified at the success attending their efforts to establish a church and school, particularly as our Most Reverend Archbishop has expressed great interest in the progress of this incipient parish. As the chapel is now too small for the numbers attending divine service, they expect, in a few months, to commence the erection of a new church, that will be sufficiently commodious to contain all that will attend, and will be in a style of beauty that will be honorable to them as a congregation. The day-school opened on Monday last with a large number of scholars, although several were detained from coming on account of the inclemency of the weather. Already they have received nearly all the children that formerly attended the public school of that district, and we expect soon to hear of its being one of the finest schools in this city. It is in charge of a young lady of that neighborhood, who is fully competent for the duties of the station.

[Baltimore Mirror, Sept. 10.

WESTERN VIRGINIA MISSION.—The following interesting sketch of Western Missions in Virginia, is from The Baltimore Mirror:

It will be remembered by the readers of The Mirror, that up to the year 1850, the vast sheet of territory, covering an area of 72,000 square miles, comprised within the limits of the Old Dominion, formed but one diocese, known as the See of Richmond.

At that date, at the instance of Right Rev. Richard Vincent Whelan, D. D., presiding or dinary at Richmond, and the application of the Provincial Council of Baltimore, a division of the State into two bishoprics was made—the See of Richmond retaining charge of the east—while the newly erected Diocese of Wheeling assumed jurisdiction over the trans-Alleghany portion of the Old Dominion.

A bull of the 23d of July of the same year, (1850) transferred Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, of Richmond, at his own option, to the Western Episcopate.

By a glance at this arrangement, it will be seen the young diocese of Virginia west started on her career of usefulness under the most untoward auspices. But one congregation—itself weak and inopulent—had sprung up in the west. In the south, Wytheville, with her handful of brave converts, still struggled for a foothold. Charleston, Mon-

ros, Nicholas, Weston, Parkersburg and other places, had had the gospel announced to them by their Pontiff, but without permanent results for the Faith—owing to the absence of devoted laborers, who might follow up the good begun, and foster the nascent missions. The whole Catholic population of the diocese exceeded not five thousand.

Finance was at its lowest; while the cloud of uncertainty that enveloped the tenure of Western Virginia lands, and the backward condition of the country at large, forced emigration to direct its course and roll its rich fecundating tide of civilization and Catholic life into more favored districts. With emigration had departed all hopes of rapid and magnificent results for the Faith in Western Virginia.

With this array of discouragements ahead, who would have ventured, nine years back, to predict for the nascent See of Wheeling, the signal expansion of Catholic interests that has since been realized?

Wheeling as a diocese nine years back, had but one place of public worship; it now has eighteen churches and three chapels, of which the Cathedral and the new Church of St. Alphonsus, in the town of Wheeling, are among the finest specimens of agricultural design in their kind, that adorn any city in the Union.

Wheeling nine years back, was without a missionary board, to whose orders and early training she could look for sustained efforts; Wheeling now has nine devoted missionary priests, mainly of her own forming, besides five ecclesiastics, rapidly maturing for ordination.

Wheeling nine years back, was without missions, or hopes thereof ahead; Wheeling now has eighteen organized, flourishing congregations, with thirty collateral stations. Wheeling, nine years back, was without resources, and with everything to create; she now sees her efforts crowned by the absence of any indebtedness worty of mention.

Wheeling, in '49, was without hospitals, asylums or schools; she now has two communities of nuns charged with these institutions.

Wheeling, at her start, saw her bosom covered with a waste of hills and interminable forests, that debarred access to her imperilled children; she now sees her remotest points brought close by the fleetest appliances of modern science. Wheeling, a few years back, saw civilization eschewing her embarrassed lands and unnavigated rivers; she now sees her finest surveys and untold mineral wealth developing under the ægis of adjudicated titles. Wheeling, till the completion of her iron roads and her multitudinous pikes and macadamized highways, had but little hopes of rapid increase from abroad; she now sees a steady stream of Catholic emigrants settling down, wherever facilities for the practice of their religion have been secured them.

Wheeling, in 1859, with these data ahead, should rejoice over the still more glorious struggle that awaits her in the future.

FOREIGN.

Saint John's Cathedral, Limerick.—Almost in the centre of the narrow and gloomy streets, the intricate byeways, and close to the picturesque square of the quaintest and most venerable district of Limerick, a beautiful Gothic Cathedral, of magnificent proportions and noble design, raises its lofty towers and gables crowned with cross and religious ornament. A few years ago, and its site was occupied by blocks of odd-looking houses, intersected by numerous lanes and alleys, and silently crumbling into ruinous decrepitude. The old cathedral church—a low and dingy edifice, raised by Catholic piety at a time when the Church was obliged to celebrate the sacred ordinances in small and unpretending churches—was completely huddled up in the architectural confusion of its vicinity. The Lord Bishop of Limerick, Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, a prelate whose munificence, combined with his zealous exertions, has conferred innumerable benefits on the diocese over which he so worthily presides, and to whom Limerick is indebted for almost every religious monument that adorns it, conceived the idea of erecting in this locality a cathedral proportioned in extent and magnificence to the advanced position of Catholicity. The new Cathedral of St. John's is the fruit of that idea. The design was entrusted to Mr. Wallace, and we are bold to say it is a noble vindication of the plastic disposition of Gothic architecture to all the varied purposes of life. The ground plan of the building is a Latin cross, slightly modified, to meet necessary departures from its strict outline. Simplicity, with extreme solidness, predominates in all its great features, and the ornamentation is concentrated on particular spots, such as the niches above the principal doorways and the cusps and crocket decoration of their arches. A classic uniformity and balance of the great masses of the church, broken only by the tower, renders the building perhaps too formal for a style which delights in capricious plays of light and shadow, and seems to be best developed when wholly released from the absolutism of rules. The great tower to the left, which remains at present unfinished, detracts sadly by its stunted and truncated look from the tender effects produced by the harmonies of the terminal lines of the structure. When this shall attain its ful elevation the subordinate parts of the church will fall into their proper subjection, and the tame uniformity which at present prevails will be entirely controlled by its bold irregularity of height and projection. Passing round the building we can only pause to admire the fine carving of the niche and the doorway of the steeple. They will repay a visit and careful examination of their details. We have reserved our observations on the windows for the interior. As the visiter enters the great door of the nave the lofty windows of the chancel with its broad lances of azure light arrests him for a moment. The columns of the windows are plain, huge bars of stone, which do not distract by their richness, and whose hard outlines are mellowed down by the mild glare of the intervening lights. High up in the transept walls two circular windows, within whose limits the stone traceries were not penetrated but twisted and involved within each other, pour in strange fragments of faintly-colored light. The wonderful richness of those windows, the starlike effect of their illuminations, subdued by tender tingings of blue and white, are extremely beautiful. The light which fills the floor and streams on the arches of the chancel on either side comes through the lancet-arched windows of the transepts. The side walls are pierced with plainly designed windows, consisting of a column and double subarch supporting a simple set foil. The pillars supporting the arcades of the aisles are, with a true appreciation of the requirements of Gothic, dissimilar in nearly every instance. They are merely matched in pairs, each pair being of a different type from its neighbor. High over them, like a thread of twilight, the small clerestory windows are visible.

[Limerick Examiner.

Conversion of an Anglican Rector.—The clergyman referred to is Rev. E. H. Woodall, M. A., Exeter College, Oxford, Rector of St. Margaret's, Canterbury, and Rural Dean. Mr. Woodall has been Rector of St. Margaret's for the last twelve years. The Kentish Gazette says that the "event has occasioned great regret in Canterbury, where Mr. Woodall's private character had earned him respect, and where his charities were numerous." At St. Margaret's Church on Sunday last the preacher who had been appointed temporarily to officiate alluded to the circumstance in the following words:

"With regard to him who is this day absent from his wonted place among you, I would exhort you to take care that there be no bitterness in any of you towards him. Cherish the inestimable qualities which you know him to possess, and for which we all love him in spite of differences, in your grateful remembrance, and pray to God who heareth prayer that He will be graciously pleased to show him his error and his sin, and if it be for good, to restore him to our Church. At the present time especially the Church of England cannot afford to lose any of her members, especially a man of the many estimable qualities which you know the reverend gentleman to possess. Though widely differing from him in the views which, so far as I know, he holds on some most important subjects, I believe that we shall feel his loss for many a long year, even if the loss be not irreparable. You ought to love him for what he has been and what he has done in the past. Let no report, then, be spread by any of you that would give him pain. Act towards him in all respects as you would like others to act towards you if you were placed in similar circumstances."

The spirit with which the above sentences were uttered deserves to be recorded as a rare instance of gentlemanly consideration towards converts on the part of their former co-religionists. Mr. Woodall's successor and his former flock may rest assured that they will have his prayers for their participation in his happiness in being in communion with the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church.

Mr. Woodall has addressed the following letter to his parisioners:

"Canterbury, Aug. 19, 1859.

"My Dear Friends: It is my painful duty to inform you that the close relationship which for so many years has subsisted between us in unbroken harmony and peace has at length come to a close, and that I am no longer your pastor, though, be assured, the most sincerely attached and warmest of friends for life. Need I say what it costs me thus to write?

"Your own honest, upright, honorable minds, however, will at once enable you to perceive that such a course was the only straightforward one to follow when I found my deep convictions of heart on some points less and less in unison with the oaths, articles and homilies of the church of which I was the pastor, and when I could no longer, with a good conscience, subscribe to the conditions on which alone I was entrusted with authority as pastor of the parish.

"This being the case, it became a necessity that the trust should be placed in the hands of others better qualified, but not more sincerely anxious for your eternal welfare than myself.

"The same spirit of candor and charity towards others, so often inculcated in Holy Scripture, will enable you to understand how, under such circumstances, it became my duty to place myself in communion, as soon as possible, with that Church which, I believe, has paramount claims on my obedience, and also to remember that to our Divine Master alone we are responsible in every matter of conscientious difficulty and perplexity, and that 'no man judge his brother in anything.'

"This was done, and by that act of submission to the Church of Rome (very recently made), my authority and office in the Church of England necessarily ceased.

"Beloved, my heart will never cease to beat warmly toward you all. Forgive my manifold imperfections, short-comings, and everything wherein I have offended you. My aim has been to preach 'Christ crucified' among you, and to declare unto you 'the whole counsel of God, and keep back nothing that was profitable unto you.' Accept the intention, my fervent prayers and intercesssion for your temporal and eternal welfare, and believe me, under every circumstance of life, your most sincere and attached friend,

"E. H. Woodall."

Inauguration of a Marble Altar—Sermon by Professor Murray, of Maynooth, in the Catholic Church of Ballintra, County Donegal.—Sunday, the 24th ult., was a great day for the parishioners of Drumholm and their indefatigable and zealous Pastor, Rev. Daniel Kelly; and how delighted they must have been to witness the completion of their beautiful new church and the inauguration within its sacred walls of a rich and elegant marble altar from the *studio* of Kirwin, Dublin. The interesting nature of the ceremony, the pleasant autumnal morning, the great fame of the orator, and the universal respect entertained for the gifted Pastor, as might naturally be expected, failed not to attract one of the largest and most respectable congregations ever witnessed in the parish; and long before the commencement of the ceremonies, the spacious edifice was crowded to overflowing. A few minutes before twelve o'clock, the Coadjutor Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. McGettigan, arrived at the church, in his carriage, from Ballyshannon, accompanied by his Chaplain, Rev. Mr. McMonagle. I also noticed beside the clergymen who took part in the ceremonies, Venerable Archdeacon McCafferty, P.P. Donegal; Rev. Dr. Mulreany, Donegal; Rev. Mr. McLoughlen, Bundoran; Rev. Mr. Brady, late Military Chaplain in the Punjaub, India; Rev. Mr. Connolly, Mullaghmore; Rev. Dean Ivers, Bridge Town; Rev. Daniel Kelly, P. P., Ballintra; Mr. George O'Flaherty and Mr. McKenna, of Maynooth; Colonel Scott; Edward Kelly, Esq., Barrister-at-law; Patrick Brady, Esq., and Mrs. Brady, Danby; Miss Daly, Galway; Peter Kelly, Esq., Ballyshannon; Mrs. John Stephens and family, Ballyshannon; Master Stephens, Stoneyhurst College; Anthony McAloon, Esq., Donegal; Patrick Brady, Esq., Rockfield; James Teely, Esq., Ballyshannon, &c. The solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. James Stephens, P. P., St. Johnston, assisted by Rev. Michael Kelly, Inver, and Rev. Bernard Kelly, Dunboyne, student, Maynooth College, as Deacon and Subdeacon; Rev. Mr. McMonagle, Master of Ceremonies. During the High Mass, the Right Rev. Coadjutor Bishop occupied a throne covered with crimson velvet at the Gospel side of the altar; Venerable Archdeacon McCafferty assisting as Deacon of Honor. Immediately after High Mass Very Rev. Dr. Murray, Professor of Theology, Maynooth, ascended the pulpit, and looking around him for a moment in admiration of the immense multitude before him, delivered one of the most eloquent panegyrics I ever heard in honor of the ever-blessed and glorious Virgin Mary. It was eminently distinguished for the richness and beauty of its language, for its strength, and at the same time its simplicity, and his words evidently sank deep into many a heart, and failed not to call forth a sigh from many a bosom before perhaps unused to these holier emotions. After this most eloquent sermon, the collection was taken up, and amounted to £100. Immediately afterwards, Benediction of the most Holy Sacrament was given by the Bishop. The alter is a beautiful work of art, and highly creditable to Irish skill and genius. The principal part of it is composed of veined Italian marble, the panelling of red marble from the quarries of Ireland; the frieze of green Connemara marble, and the greater portion of the tabernacle and cupola of rich Carrara. The table of the altar is supported by ten beautiful columns of Sienna marbel; the panels are ornamented with various devices symbolic of the High Sacrifice, whilst, at the same time, a place is reserved for the green immortal shamrock. This altar is very much admired, and has been pronounced by connoisseurs a *chef d'œuvre* in its way. May I now be permitted to congratulate my worthy Pastor, Rev. Daniel Kelly, on the success of his mission in this parish of Drumholm and the works he has accomplished since his appointment; and now, after having made so many sacrifices, to build up this magnificent temple of the Most High, I can easily conceive the joy he must have experienced on last Sunday, which was capable of repaying him for all his labors. Indeed, I myself heard many of the poor people, after witnessing the grand ceremonial, the splendor of the new altar, the rich decorations of the church, the altars of St. Joseph and the Virgin covered with the choicest flowers, the beautiful mission cross, with the Gothic canopy, and the thrilling notes of the choir, exclaim, it appeared to them like Heaven. Long may Rev. Mr. Kelly and his pious flock live to enjoy such fruits of zeal and piety. Of him I can truly say, he is honored by all and by the best approved—by those who knew him most the best beloved. In the evening the Bishop and all the clergy, with Colonel Scott and a number of highly respectable lay gentlemen, were entertained at a sumptuous banquet at the pastoral residence, where prevailed the "feast of reason and the flow of soul."

[Correspondent Dublin Nation.

The Sisters of Mercy, Castlebar (Ireland), thankfully acknowledge the receipt of one hundred and nine dollars from the late Mr. Dominick Ryder, of New York, who lately died in Galway.

ECCLESIASTICAL MISCELLANY.

The Abbe Darboy, vicar-general of the diocese of Paris, has been nominated to the Bishopric of Nancy, in the place of Abbe Obre, who declined accepting the appointment.

On the occasion of the fete of the Emperor Napoleon, the Minister of State distributed among the different churches, in forty-seven departments of France, a certain number of pictures which have been painted to order or purchased out of the funds of the Beaux Arts. The minister has also given, on the same occasion, sculptures, pictures, and medals to the museums of forty-two different towns.

Mgr. Martin, Bishop of Civita Vecchia, lately landed at Marseilles, on his way to Paris.

"We have received," says The Ami de la Religion," most painful intelligence from the mission to the west coast of Africa. Monsignor Marion Bresillac, who proceeded to those regions some time since to assist in the apostolic labours of the missionaries of the Holy Spirit and of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, has just died at Sierra Leone, as have also the three priests and two of the three friars who accompanied him. They were all carried off by the fatal fevers of that climate, and the sole survivor of the mission has now returned to France.

The Rev. E. A. Woodall, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford, England, rector of St. Margaret's Canterbury, was received into the Catholic Church, at Paris, on the 15th of August.

"It seems certain," says a Paris correspondent of The Independent, of Brussels, "that the Bishop of Marseilles, Mgr. Mazenod, has been presented by the French Government as cardinal, in place of the late Cardinal Dupont. Mgr. de Mazenod is seventy-six years of age, and the oldest bishop actually exercising episcopal functions in France."

On the 15th inst. the whole town of Chambery assisted at the mass said in the cathedral for the Emperor of the French, at the request of the medalmen of St. Helena. The Prior of Hautecombe, himself a medalman, said the mass, and addressed to the congregation a few words in praise of the religious example given by the French troops on their passage through Savoy. [Univers.

Two statues of St. Leu and St. Giles have been placed in the buttresses of the apse of the Church of St. Leu, on the boulevard of Sebastopol, in Paris, and a new altar is in course of construction in that church. Fifty-one large stained glass windows have just been placed in the choir of the Cathedral in Paris, and four statues of saints are placed in the niches of the buttresses of the great portal. [Univers.

The firm and courageous Archbishop of Bologna, Cardinal Viale-Prela, who has maintained so just an attitude in presence of the revolutionary power, and who at Cento, during his pastoral visitation, has had his house surrounded by the factious, and his windows broken for not illuminating in accordance with revolutionary command, has lately issued a protest and denounced the usual ecclesiastical censure against the revolutionary leaders who have decreed the confiscation of ecclesiastical and charitable property in the Legations.

[Ami de la Religion.

The Rev. Michael Cuffe and the Rev. T. Ma-

lony, Catholic chaplain to her Majesty's forces, arrived by the Pera on Tuesday, at Southampton, from India. The reverend gentlemen have received their commissions from the Horse Guards, who have commanded their return with a view to their being employed in the spiritual care of the troops stationed in some of the garrison towns at home. Their friends in Dublin will be glad to join us in the cordial welcome with which we greet these good priests, and congratulate them on their safe return from this their second arduous and perilous campaign. Both the reverend gentlemen were, as our readers will doubtless remember, employed in the Crimea.

[London Weekly Register.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

O. E. DUFFY, CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER AND Periodical Dealer, No. 429 E street, Washington, D. C. All the Catholic Papers for sale. The Metropolitan Record always on hand. mh5

BRADY'S GALLERY HAS REMOVED FROM No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street.

PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES AND AMBROTYPES. aug18 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEORGE SAUNDERS' METALIC TABLET RAZOR STROP.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the city. a9 6m

AGENCIES.—We have appointed the following Agents for the RECORD, in addition to those already announced:—

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Messrs. Downing & Daly, 139 South Eighth street.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Mr. James S. B. Smith, 83 North Gay street.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, Camp st.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. John J. Kelly, 267 Washington street.

COPIES OF THE RECORD can always be had at the Book Store of

GEORGE W. CASSERLY,
27 Madison street,
mh19 tf New York.

THE FLUSHING RAILROAD CARS FOR CALvary Cemetery leave Hunter's Point, opposite Thirty-fourth street, East River, at 7, 9:15 and 11 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave the Cemetery at 8:45, 8:10 and 10:15 A. M., and 1:15, 2:45, 5 and 7 P. M., on week days, and on Sundays hourly trains will be run. Fare each way 5 cents. Persons from the lower part of the city can take the steamer Mattano at Fulton Market Slip, at 9, 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30; fare 10 cents.

je25 1y O. CHARLICK, President.

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It is conducted with the strictest economy; neither the Officers nor Trustees receive any compensation for their services. The entire profits belong to the depositors, and will be divided among them, having due regard to the safety of their funds.

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PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of

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Will contain the first chapters of this intensely interesting tale of
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Mr. Smith has taken great care in collecting the material for his new story, and will spare no pains to make it the best he has ever written.

In consequence of the great demand caused by the announcement of another story by this popular author, the publishers have made arrangements to print an extra edition, which will be ready

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This will enable our agents to make up the deficiencies in their orders likely to occur from the increased demand. Meantime, all should send their orders to the agent, as soon as possible, that they may not be disappointed in procuring an early copy of the paper containing the opening chapters of this highly interesting story.

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OFFICIAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 31, 1859.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK:

SIR—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:—

A secretary of State, in the place of Gideon J. Tucker.
A Comptroller, in the place of Sandford E. Church.
An Attorney General, in the place of Lyman Tremain.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond.
A State Treasurer, in the place of Isaac V. Vanderpoel.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles H. Sherrill.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Wesley Bailey.
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Alexander S. Johnson.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Russell P. Hicks—

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of James F. Roosevelt, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED:

Seventeen Members of Assembly.
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of John Slosson and James Moncrief.
One Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly.
One Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Albert A. Thompson—

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chap. 271 of Laws of 1859, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, "submitting to the people a law authorizing a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State."

CHAPTER 271.

An Act to submit to the People a Law authorizing a Loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to provide for the payment of the Floating Debt of the State. Passed April 13, 1859—three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the State two million five hundred thousand dollars, at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at such periods as shall be determined by the said Commissioners, not exceeding eighteen years from the time of making such loan. All the provisions of law in relation to loans made by Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and the issue and transfer of certificates of stock, shall apply to loans authorized by this act, so far as the same are applicable.

Sec. 2. The moneys realized by such loan shall be applied exclusively to the payment of claims against the State not otherwise provided for, for work done on the Canals of the State, and for private property appropriated by the State for the use of such canals, and for injury to private property growing out of the construction of the canals, or to the payment of the principal and interest due thereon, or to other purpose for which moneys realized by such loan may be applied under the provisions of this act, so far as the same are applicable.

Sec. 3. The moneys realized by such loan shall be applied, exclusively to the payment of claims against the State not otherwise provided for, for work done on the Canals of the State, and for private property appropriated by the State for the use of such canals, and for injury to private property growing out of the construction of the canals, or to the payment of the principal and interest due thereon, or to other purpose for which moneys realized by such loan may be applied under the provisions of this act, so far as the same are applicable.

Sec. 4. An annual tax is hereby imposed and shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other State taxes are levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principle of the loan hereby authorized, within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof. The Comptroller shall ascertain and determine what sum, being applied in payment of principal and interest, in the first year after the tax can be collected as aforesaid, and in each succeeding year thereafter, within the period of eighteen years from the time of contracting said loan, will be sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of said loan within said period of eighteen years; and shall in each year apportion the sum so required among the several counties of this State, according to the then last corrected assessment rolls returned to his office, and shall give notice of such apportionment to the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties. It shall be the duty of the Board of Supervisors of the respective counties to cause the amount so apportioned in each year to be levied, collected and paid into the Treasury, as under this section shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan contracted pursuant to this act, and shall be sacredly applied to that purpose; and if, at any time, the sinking fund shall be insufficient to comply with the requirements of this section, the Comptroller shall increase the sum thereafter to be levied and collected by tax in each year, so as to make the fund adequate for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 5. The fourth section of this act, imposing a tax, may be repeated whenever the revenues of the canals, after meeting all present constitutional charges upon them, shall amount to enough to form a sinking fund sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of all loans within the eighteen years mentioned in the first section of this act.

Sec. 6. This act shall be submitted to the people of this State, at the next general election, and the votes given for its adoption shall be indorsed, "Constitutional Loan," and shall be in the following form: "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," and "Against the loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State." The inspectors of the several districts shall provide a separate ballot box, in which the ballots given in pursuance of this act shall be deposited. The ballots shall be canvassed and returned, and the result shall be determined and certified in the same manner as votes given for the office of Governor of the State. If a majority of the votes cast, pursuant to this act, shall be "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars to pay the floating debt of the State," then the preceding sections of this act shall take effect; but if the majority of the votes so cast shall be "Against a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars to pay the floating debt of the State," then the said sections shall not take effect, but shall be inoperative.

Yours, respectfully,
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, August 31, 1859.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original notice received by me from the Secretary of State, and now on file in this office.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

All the proprietors of public newspapers of the city and county of New York are herewith requested to publish the above once in each week until the election, and cause their bills for said publication to be sent to the Board of Supervisors for payment.—Dated New York, August 31, 1859. (sep10 LE) JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

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ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New York will be the first class steamship ADELAIDE, Capt. CAMPBELL, Commander, which sails on THURSDAY, the 21st day of JULY, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to the principal cities on main railway routes of Great Britain and Ireland. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. John: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson street, and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railways in Great Britian for $35, or from Galway for $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
jy30 3m ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D Lines, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach street. This ship has five water-tight compartments, enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $100.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DEAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway
N. B.—The steamer FULTON, will succeed the ARAGO and sail Oct. 15. jy30 3m

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NEW YORK.
Monuments, Tombs, Mural Tablets, Headstones and Baptismal Fonts.

Persons who may have occasion to employ the Sculptor's services are respectfully invited to view the Monuments executed by us, and erected in the Calvary and Holy Cross Cemeteries. au20 tf

GODFREY ERMEN'S
PATENT DIAMOND SPOOL COTTON.

We invite the attention of the trade to the abovementioned

SPOOL COTTON,

Which, in regard to strength, smoothness and elasticity, cannot be surpassed, if equalled, by any other Thread.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
No. 36 Church street, New York,
Sole Agents in the United States for
ERMEN & ENGELS, Manchester, England. au6 3m

Obituary.

Mr. James Rowe, for many years cashier of The New York Herald establishment, died Friday, Sept. 9, at his residence in Lexington avenue. Mr. Rowe was a man of the strictest integrity of character, and one of those reliable men so necessary to the management of large enterprises. His modest and correct deportment in all relations of life won him many friends, and his premature death will be lamented by all who ever had any intercourse with him.

WAUGH'S ITALIA—A panorama of scenes in Italia, now on exhibition in Mozart Hall, is well worth a visit. All are well and some are capitally executed, particularly the view of the Colliseum by moonlight, and the interior of St. Peter's. There are also representations of the Cathedral of Milan, with its glittering spire and innumerable statues; an exciting regatta on the Grand Canal of Venice, the leaning tower of Pisa, Lakes Maggiore and Como, Pompeii and Herculaneum, the Pantheon, the Vatican, and several views in and around Rome. The Roman Carnival at its height, with its grotesque groups and motley masquerades, deserves all the applause that is bestowed upon it, as does also the illumination of St. Peter's.

HOUSEHOLD MARKETS.

The trade at Washington Market during the past week in all branches of business has been quite brisk. In the Meat line there has been quite a reaction over the dullness of summer, and we notice that the cool weather has had a good effect upon business, with a tendency to raise the prices; this, however, has not occurred. Poultry and game is rather more plenty than at our previous weekly quotations, and, as a consequence, we have to notice a slight decline in the prices. In the Fish trade prices have advanced. There has been quite an impetus given to the Oyster trade, owing to the fact that September is the month when they are considered to begin to be wholesome. We have to notice, in connection with this, that the best to be had are East-Rivers and Shrewsburys. The former are better flavored this year than for several years past. In the Vegetable line Potatoes have declined. In other kinds of Vegetables there is but slight change. Apples have commenced to arrive in pretty good quantities, and the qualities are of the best. Sweets are doing better this week than the last, and Sour apples are in better supply. Pears and Peaches have come in in rather slow supply for this time of year. Cooking Pears and Peaches are plenty and sell at reasonable prices. Bartlett Pears have reached their maximum of supply, and from this time will be more scarce. Cranberries have commenced to come in; 6 barrels arrived last week and sold at $7 ₩ bbl. Catawba Grapes from the West, packed very neatly in boxes, and sell at from 20 to 25c. ₩ lb.

We make the following quotations of the retail prices of Washington Market, viz:

BEEF—Sirloin Steaks, 15c.; Porterhouse Steak, 18c.; Rump Steaks, 14c.; roasting pieces, 12@15c.; Chuck roast, 10@12c.

MUTTON—Chops, 14c. ₩ lb.; hind quarters, 12@14c.; fore quarters 8@9c.; Lamb, 12@14c.

VEAL—Cutlets, 16@18c.; fore quarters, 9c.; hind quarters, 12c.

PORK—Fresh Pork, 11c. ₩ lb.; salted Pork, 11c.; Hams, 12@13c.; Shoulders, 10@12c.; Sides, 10c.; Jowls, 9 @11c.; roasting Pigs, $1 25@$1 50 each.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Bologna Sausages, 16c. ₩ lb.; beef tongues, 75c.@80c.; lard, tub, 12c. ₩ lb.

BUTTER, EGGS, &c.—Orange County Butter, 28c.₩ lb; Western, 16c.@20c.; State, 20c.@24c.; Cheese, 11c.; Eggs, fifteen for 25c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Wild Pigeons, $1 ₩ dozen; Fowls, 11@13c. ₩ lb; broilers, 56c. ₩ pair; roasting Chickens, 75c. ₩ pair; Squabs, $2@$2 25 ₩ dozen; Snipe, 50c. ₩ dozen; Turkeys, 15@16c. ₩ lb; tame Ducks, 95c.@$1 50 ₩ pair; Woodcock, 75c. ₩ pair; Geese, $1@$1 75 ₩ pair.

FISH.—Codfish, 6c. ₩ lb; Flounders, 7c.; Eels, 12c.; Porgies, 7c.; Blackfish, 8@10c. ₩ lb; Sea Bass, 10c.; Striped Bass, 12c.; Weakfish, 10c.; Sheepshead, 30@ 37c.; Halibut, 10c. Kennebec Salmon, 56c.; Haddock, 6c.; brook Trout, 50@60.; bluefish, 10c.; Kingfish, 15c.; Spanish Mackerel, 56c. ₩ lb; Oysters, 50c.@$2 ₩ 100; Clams, 25c.@$1 ₩ 100; Lobsters, 6c. ₩ lb; Soft-shell Crabs, 9@10c. ₩ dozen.

FRUIT—Sour Apples, $2 75 ₩ bbl.; sweet do., $2 25; Peaches, $2@$2 50; preserving Peaches, $1 25@$1 50; Watermelons, 10@25c. each; Muskmelons, 5@10c. each; Whortleberries, 12c. ₩ quart; cooking Pears, 15c. ₩ half peck; Bartlett do., 18@25c. per quart; Crab Apples, 62c. half peck.

VEGETABLES—Mercer Potatoes, $1 87 ½ ₩ bbl; Buckeyes, $1 50; Dyckmans, $1 50; Sweet Potatoes $3@$3 75 ₩ bbl.; Tomatoes, 37@55c. ₩ basket; Cabbage, 5@8c. ₩ head; Cauliflowers, 12@50c. ₩ head; Squash, 4@15c. each; Lettuce, 2@3c. ₩ head; Peas 12@15c. ₩ half peck; Green Corn, 12c. ₩ dozen; Egg Plant 6@10c. each; Lima Beans, 12@15c. ₩ qt.; Parsnips, 6c. ₩ bunch; Carrots, 5c. ₩ bunch; Spinach, 63@75c. ₩ basket; String Beans, 12@25c.; ₩ peck.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per U. S. steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 17th day of September, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

s17 1t ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The Mails for California and South Pacific Coast, per U. S. steamer STAR OF THE WEST, will close at this office on TUESDAY, the 20th day of September, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

s17 1t ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

BOOKS.

"GET THE BEST"
WEBSTER UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL EDITION!

DRY GOODS.

"Make a note of this, cut it out, and keep it."

JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.,
140 SIXTH AVENUE,
Near Eleventh street.

This Magnificent Establishment, the largest of the kind up town, is now fully replete with a
NEW FALL STOCK OF
Fancy Goods of every description.
The leading Departments, to which they specially invite attention, challenging competition, are the
REAL LACES,
RICH EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
ENGLISH HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
SMALL WARES.
Ladies will find, on examination of prices, that a SAVING OF 15 PER CENT. can be realized compared with Broadway prices.
Politeness to Customers particularly attended to.
sep10 1t

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has received per late steamers and from auction, a very large and choice stock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, consisting of Black Silks in every variety, Second-mourning Silks, select styles; Irish and French Poplins, Valenciennes, &c.; Thibets for Shawls, in every width; English and French Bombazines, best makes; English Crapes in every width; Henrietta and Maltese Cloth, besides many novelties too numerous to mention. Also, English Crape Veils, Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c.
Ladies will please observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway,
sep10 tf Between Spring and Prince streets.

R. T. WILDE & CO.,
Offer to the Trade, at the lowest Prices,
FALL MILLINERY GOODS,
INCLUDING
Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Laces
Etc., Etc., Etc.
ALSO,
SILK VELVET AND FANCY BONNETS,
Dress Caps and Head Dresses,
PLAIN & FANCY STRAW BONNETS,
FRENCH
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
Bonnet Frames, Crowns, Ruches,
ETC., ECT.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
R. T. WILDE & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
251 Broadway,
se3 3m Cor. Murray st., opposite City Hall.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.—Consumers of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,
RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,
As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.
This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 86 Church street,
jy30 3m Between Barclay street and Place.

GRAND DISPLAY OF MANTILLAS, Chesterfield's Basques, Travelling Cloaks and Dusters, at the CLOAK, SHAWL AND MANTILLA EMPORIUM, No. 250 Bowery. The undersigned have opened for inspection a beautiful assortment of SPRING and SUMMER MANTILLAS, which is replete with all the new designs of Paris and London. They are marked at such unprecedentedly low prices as cannot fail to secure the patronage of all. An immense stock of Stella Shawls, which we continue to sell at extremely low prices.
SPRING and SUMMER DRESS GOODS in endless variety; Shirting and Sheeting, Muslins by the piece, at manufacturer's prices.
CARTAN, PUNNETT & McCULLOUGH,
je11 3m 250 Bowery, opposite Stanton street.

CLOTHING.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
57 WALKER STREET,
HAVE THE GOOD FORTUNE
TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED,
AND HAVE NOW IN STORE, A COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS,
BEING MADE TO ORDER FOR THEIR
SPRING AND SUMMER SALES
EX-STEAMERS
Jura, Africa, and Kangaroo,
ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF
GENTLEMEN OF TASTE,
WHO APPRECIATE STYLE AND QUALITY IN CLOTHING
IMPORTING TAILORS,
my14: 57 Walker Street.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—The only establishment attended by M. VERGNES, the inventor of the cure of rheumatism, debility, mercurial diseases, &c.,
No. 119 Fourth Avenue, New York. my7 3m

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
FOURTEENTH ST. AND SIXTH AV.
RIBBONS, in desirable colors and new designs.
RIBBONS, in desirable styles for Dress Trimmings.
RIBBONS IN VELVET, black and all colors.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, every color, new designs.
CLOAKS IN NEW STYLES, $4, $5, $6, $7 to $25.
RAGLANS IN EVERY NEW DESIGN, cheap.
Every description of TRIMMINGS FOR CLOAKS.
BUGLE HEAD DRESSES in rich designs.
BUGLE GIMPS AND FRINGES, very cheap.
LINING SILKS of every color.
PARIS FLOWERS of choice designs for the season.
Ladies can be sure to find (real French) Flowers in every novelty at our store. Premium hand-made Ruches can only be purchased at this establishment. Ladies, please examine the novelties we have to show you in the way of
RICH RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.
Every article of Ladies' Wearing Apparel we make to order in the very best manner.
Store, Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH AVENUE,
One door from 14th st.
s17 2t R. H. MACY.

LACE GOODS.
Every novelty in Real Laces, such as real Thread Veils, Coiffeurs, Crowns, Point Collars, Point Sets, &c.; black Thread Laces, colored Silk Laces for Evening Dresses, white Illusion Laces in silk and cotton for Sleeves, Berthas, &c.
Hoop Skirts, a real prime article.
Corsets, a prime article, at $1 25.
Ladies' Tucked Skirts, cheap.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th avenue.
s17 2t R. H. MACY.

MADE TO ORDER.
LADIES' CLOAKS, RAGLANS, SACKS, &c.
Every article of Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel made to order in good style and taste, at short notice.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av., one door below 14th st.
s17 2t R. H. MACY.

HOSIERY.
English and German Hosiery for Ladies and Children in every size. Prices as cheap as can be afforded for a good article.
KID GLOVES.
Quality the best, in every conceivable color and size, price 63 cents.
BEST SILK MITS, 25 cents to $18 a pair.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 6 cents to $21. Every Handkerchief in our store is made of pure flax.
Gentlemen's Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av., one door below 14th st.
s17 2t R. H. MACY.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Every kind FLANNELS, all wool.
Every kind SHIETINGS and SHEETINGS.
Every quality RICHARDSON'S LINENS.
Every quality RICHARDSON'S NAPKINS.
Every quality RICHARDSON'S TOWELINGS.
Every quality RICHARDSON'S TABLE LINENS.
Every quality CURTAIN MUSLINS.
Every quality BOOK and SWISS MUSLINS.
Every quality CAMBRIC and DOTTED MUSLINS.
Every kind LININGS for DRESSES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av., one door below 14th st.
s17 2t R. H. MACY.

EMBROIDERIES.
Having just received our Fall Importation of choice designs in every kind of Embroideries, we now offer to our customers the rare chance to make their selections from our many pretty patterns in
COLLARS, BANDS, SLEEVES, CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN EDGINGS, &c.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av., one door below 14th st.
s17 2t R. H. MACY.

FURNITURE.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS Iron Store Stools.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, mh19 6m corner Canal street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"ENDORSED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS.—The greatest remedy known for

DYSPEPSIA,	DIARRHŒA,
DEBILITY,	HEARTBURN,
BILLIOUSNESS,	JAUNDICE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,	BLOOD DISEASES,

&c., &c., &c., is
DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS.
Also, as a prophylactic against
FEVER AND AGUE, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, &c.
This remedy has a very pleasant taste, and will be taken as readily by children as by adults. The afflicted are invited to try it.
PINT BOTTLES—PRICE 50 CENTS.
Send for circular giving full particulars. Address
C. CRUGER, Sole Agent,
No. 742 Broadway, New York.
Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. my23 1y

ASTOR HOUSE RESTAURANT.—THE Restaurant connected with the Astor House is open daily, except Sundays, for the service of breakfasts and dinners. The vegetables, milk and eggs are fresh every day from the Astor House farm, and the best oysters and finest varieties of fish are to be had here at all seasons, prepared and served in new and approved styles. Entrance on Broadway and also on Barclay street. jy23 3m

CARPETING.

ARTHUR DONNELLY'S
IMMENSE
CARPET
AND
OIL CLOTH
WAREHOUSE,
No. 98 Bowery,
jy23 3m NEW YORK.

WANTS.

A GENTLEMAN, WHO IS AN EXPERienced teacher, desires a situation in a Catholic College or School. He is capable of teaching the usual English branches, Latin, Greek, and Music. The best of reference given. Address S. B. S., 511 Sansom street, Philadelphia. sep10 3t

WANTED—FOR THE CATHOLIC Day School at Fort Lee Hill, New Jersey, a Teacher (male or female) competent to undertake the usual branches. One with a knowledge of Latin and able to instruct in singing would have the preference.
Apply to Rev. Francis Anelli, or to Henry James Anderson, Fort Lee Hill. au20 1f

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures
EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,
from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple.
Five to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Kings Evil.
Six to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Scurvy.
Three to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Erysipelas.
Two to five bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and breaking out on the head.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of rheumatism.
If proof is required to convince the readers of this paper of the good effect and excellency of this medicine, we refer them to the following beautiful testimonials:

Mr. KENNEDY—Dear Sir: Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you that it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted with scrofula and other humors.
ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
Superioress St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston.

ANOTHER.

DEAR SIR: We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,
Hamilton, C. W.

For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces. mh12 1y

THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALLED in Market, with immense Home and European Demand.—The rescuing Way in Nature's own process, it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes grey, supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the roots and pores, gives vigor to the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and is used by the young two or three times a week it will never fall or become grey. Then, reader, read the following and judge for yourself:

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & Co.—Gentlemen: Having heard a great deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite grey, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudice which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as grey as I was, but who, having my prejudice without my reason for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial for fear they have gone beyond the best proof being occular demonstration—I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am yours, respectfully,
HENRY JENKINS,
Cor. Columbia and Carroll streets, Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.
You can publish this if you think proper.
Yours, &c., S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front and also the back part of my head almost lost (as covering—was, in fact, BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation I can induce many others to try it. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine street.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3. ☞ O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New York (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment),
And No. 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. s8 3m

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.—ST. JOSEPH'S COUNTY, INDIANA. This Institution, chartered in 1844, numbers at the present time, in connection with St. Mary's, one mile distant, more than five hundred inmates. It is seated in the valley of St. Joseph, a region, one of the healthiest and most invigorating to the constitution in the northwest, between two railroads, either of which places is within thirty hours travel of New York or Philadelphia and within three of Chicago. The studies are divided into four distinct Departments, viz: the Collegiate Department, comprising a full course in the Liberal Arts and Exact Sciences, has a corps of able Professors, mostly European. The Commercial, which has hitherto been the largest, is in the hands of competent and experienced Professors chiefly American. The Preparatory is designed to fit Students for the College proper and comprehends thorough Rudimental Instruction. The Department of the Minims contains twenty-five of the youngest boys, of ages ranging from six to ten years, and is exclusively under the charge of an American lady.

The discipline of the Institution though mild and easy is regarded as the main foundation of success both for teacher and pupil. A peculiar advantage of NOTRE DAME, as a place for Christian Education, is its retirement and seclusion from the contagion of large cities. Full of life as it is, it has yet a life of its own—an atmosphere of Catholicity, which a child rarely breathes elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to call the attention of Parents having sons and daughters to educate, to the proximity to the University, of St Mary's Academy, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

In both Institutions, the French and German are taught by natives of France and Germany.

TERMS, $125 PER ANNUM.

REV. E. SORIN, President.

NOTRE DAME, Jan. 1, 1859. my14 6m

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

The annual session commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

The pension for Board and Tuition, in the classical course is.....$150 00

The pension for Board and Tuition in the English and Commercial course is..... 125 00

French, Spanish, German and Drawing, each..... 20 00

Music..... 40 00

August 11, 1858. REV. P. REILLY, President. 129 1y

MT. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, NEAR Emmittsburg, Frederick Co. Md. The annual session of studies at Mt. St. Mary's College commences on the 24th of August and ends on the last Wednesday of June.

The terms for Board and Tuition, including the entire Classic and Scientific course, also, Doctor's Salary, Washing and Mending, Bed and bedding, are $200 per annum, viz: $100 for each half-year, always to be paid in advance. The charges for Music and Drawing are each $40 per annum; for each of the Modern Languages, $20 per annum.

The students are always under the watchful care and government of their Professors and Tutors, and form but one family with them. All are instructed in the doctrines, and trained to the practice of the Catholic religion.

Applicants for admission, who have studied in other Colleges or Academies, must produce certificates of good standing and character.

Youths not qualified to enter on the Collegiate course are admitted into the Preparatory Department.

my14 3m JOHN McCAFFREY, D. D. President.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN.—German Catholic School-house of the Most Holy Redeemer, 544 and 546 Fourth street, New York.

The classes will open and the institution will commence its second year on the first Monday in September.

The branches of education are: English, German, French, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Bookkeeping, Drawing, &c.

Terms for instruction very reasonable, and payments in advance.

For further particulars, apply to Rev. Father Helmpracht, Director of the Academy and Rector of the Convent of the Most Holy Redeemer, 153 Third street, or to B. Lux, Principal of the Institution, 592 Fourth street. jy16 3m

SETON HALL COLLEGE, MADISON, N. J.—Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, August 24, 1859.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, washing, mending, use of bed and bedding, per annum.....$225 00

Physicians Fees, per annum..... 3 00

Music and Drawing, each per annum..... 40 00

German, Italian and Spanish, each per ann.. 25 00

$40 extra will be charged to students who remain at the College during vacation. The number of students is limited to sixty.

jel tf B. J. McQUAID, President.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY, at Manhattanville, New York, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

The exercises for the ensuing Scholastic Year will commence on Monday, Aug. 29.

PROSPECTUS.

ITS LOCATION.

The Academy occupies a elevated site on the east bank of the Hudson River, about eight miles from New York—a position not less remarkable for its salubrity than for the delightful and varied scenery by which it is surrounded. The noble river in its vicinity presents one of those beautiful and enchanting scenes so peculiar to this part of the country, the eye being almost constantly greeted by the pleasing sight of sails and steamers, as they glide up and down its bosom.

ITS ARRANGEMENTS.

Neither pains nor expense have been spared in the improvements which have been made of late, in and about the institution, all of which are admirably adapted to the comfort and convenience of its pupils.

THE SYSTEM.

The plan upon which the institution is conducted has, through the past, endeared it to its inmates. The discipline is mild, though firm, and is imparted in a pleasant and agreeable manner, and a paternal vigilance is at all times exercised. A weekly record of behavior is kept for the inspection of parents and guardians, and quarterly reports are made of the same, giving full particulars of the conduct and application of their sons and wards, and of their progress and proficiency in the various branches of study.

N. B.—The pupils are allowed to speak French, both with their teachers and among themselves. The youngest among them receive particular care in regard to their dress, and other little personal necessities.

TERMS.

Pension, Washing and Mending of Linen, use of Books, Stationery and Library, per annum.....$180

Mending of Clothes and Shoes, Postage of Letters, &c., form extra expenses, chargeable to the parents.

Payments to be made half-yearly in advance.

TUITION.

The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, viz: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Mythology, French, Vocal Music and Drawing.

The following are extra, viz: Instrumental Music, $60 per annum; Spanish and German Languages, each $24. No extra charge for French or Drawing.

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to aug tf BROTHER STYLIEN, Director.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

This Institution is exclusively Catholic; therefore students will be carefully instructed in the doctrines and trained in the practice of their religion. It is equidistant from New York and Philadelphia, accessible from the former by the New York and Erie Railroad; from the latter by the Belvidere, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. The place—removed, as it is, from those haunts which entice unwary youth to sin and ruin—the strict vigilance with which the moral and general deportment of students are guarded, the attention paid to their comfort and personal habits, the firm yet mild and paternal means by which the observance of established rules is enforced, and the moderate terms for which education is imparted, should strongly recommend St. Joseph's to parents who wish to give their children a solid Christian education.

A sufficient number of competent teachers is engaged, under whose strict surveillance students are at all times—in the play as well as in the class and study rooms.

The annual session of studies commences on the first Wednesday of September and ends on the 8th of July. The terms for board and tuition, including the Commercial, Classic and Scientific course, also, washing and mending, use of bed and stockings, bed and bedding, are $150 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Books, stationery, postage, clothes, and, in case of sickness, doctor's fees, vocal and instrumental music, also the modern languages, form extra charges.

No deduction will be made for any pupil who withdraws before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness.

All letters and communications should be addressed to REV. H. MONAHAN,

St. Joseph's College, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

V. REV. J. V. O'REILLY, V. G., President.

H. MONAHAN, Vice-President. au27 3m

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

SUSQUEHANNA CO., PA.

This Institution, which is under the direction of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, is situated within a short distance of St. Joseph's College above named, and, together with equal salubrity and superior location of position, it possesses all the advantages which recommend such institutions to the patronage of the Catholic public.

The strictest attention is paid to mould the manners and principles of young ladies upon a polite Christian basis, and to inculcate habits of order, neatness and industry.

The annual session of studies commences on the first Monday of September and ends on the first Wednesday of July. The terms for board and tuition are $100 per annum, payable invariably half yearly in advance.

The course of instruction embraces the English, French and Latin languages; Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, the use of Maps and Globes, Composition, Rhetoric, Chemistry and Botany, Sacred and Profane History, Religious Instruction, Sewing, Marking, Needle and Chenille Work, Music, Vocal and Instrumental, &c., &c.

French, Latin and Music will form extra charges: also stationery, books, postage and doctor's fees. No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness.

In connection with the Academy is a department where children and adults are prepared for the reception of the Sacraments on the most moderate terms.

For further information, apply to Mother M. MAGDALEN, St. Joseph's Academy, Susquehanna Co., Pa. au27 3m

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

The Academic Year at this Institution commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the middle of July.

EXPENSES.

The expenses for the Scholastic Year, for Tuition, Board, Lodging, Washing and Mending of Linen, &c.....$200 00

($100 00 invariably in advance.)

Medical aid and Medicines..... 5 00

For Half Boarders..... 125 00

For Day Scholars..... 50 00

Use of Philosophical and Astronomical Instruments..... 5 00

Graduation Fees..... 5 00

For those Students who may spend the vacation at the College, an extra charge will be made of..... 20 00

All accounts must be paid half yearly in advance.

Students can not be taken away during the Session

Should a student leave before the expiration of a quarter, no deduction will be made, except in cases of sickness or dismission.

au27 3m JOHN EARLY, S. J., President.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. VINCENT Near Yonkers, Westchester County, New York. The splendid new Academy lately erected at Fox Hill, on the east bank of the Hudson, will be open for the reception of pupils on the first Monday of September. For beauty and sublimity of scenery, pure and salubrious air and extensive view this location cannot be surpassed

TERMS PER ACADEMIC YEAR.

The charge for board, and tuition in English and French, (including bed and bedding,) payable half-yearly in advance, $100; washing, $10; stationery and doctor's fees, $10. Music, drawing, painting, Spanish and German form extra charges.

For further information apply at the institution, or by letter to the Mother Superior.

N. B.—Visiters can reach the Academy at different hours of the day by the river steamers touching at Yonkers, by the Hudson River cars, which will stop on the grounds, or by private conveyance of the turnpike. je25 6m

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY CROSS, for Young Ladies, under the charge of the SISTERS OF CHARITY,

201 West 42d street, between 8th and 9th Avenues.

Studies will be resumed on Monday, September 5th, 1859. Each Quarter (payable in advance), from 8 to $8—the quarter consisting of twelve weeks. Music, French, and Drawing form extra charges. au20 tf

ST. VINCENT'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity,

No. 201 West 42d street, between 8th and 9th Avenues.

In this institution young girls at the age of fourteen are taught the various trades carried on in the house. The terms are, one hundred dollars (payable in advance) for the term of three years.

N. B.—For further information apply at the Institute. au20 tf

MONS. L. DE'GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.—Terms for board, Washing and Tuition in Classical and Commercial courses, including French and Vocal Music $200, per annum. Annual session begins September 1. New pupils received at any time previous without extra charge. Special reference—Rev. A. Cauvin of Hoboken. jy23 1y

INSTRUCTION.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE, LATROBE, WESTMORELAND CO., PA.

This Institution, conducted by the Fathers of the Benedictine Order, is beautifully situated on a gently rising eminence, commanding a view of the Central Railroad, which passes through its extensive grounds, and of the surrounding country for miles. The healthiness of the locality is proverbial, serious sickness being scarcely known in the Institution. At this College, as being attached to the noviciate of the Order for America, affords facilities to the student not equalled by any other in the country. Greek, Latin, Hebrew, German and French form no extra charge. Vocal Music, taught by, perhaps, some of the best teachers in the country, is carried to the highest perfection, the class having at all times an opportunity of assisting at the solemn services of the Church, here carried out in all their majesty and grandeur. Even this forms no extra charge. The number of Professors and Assistants connected with the College is nearly forty.

The College have separate apartments. The strictest discipline is invariably enforced on the students—no matter of what persuasion—all being required to conform to the general rules of the College.

The terms, which are exceedingly moderate, are:

Board and Tuition, including Bedding, per scholastic year.....$90

Washing..... 7

Stationery..... 5

Medical attendance and medicines..... 5

Instrumental Music, including use of Piano and Organ..... 10

Drawing and Painting, each..... 10

Use of Library..... 1

Terms—Payable half yearly in advance.

The English Department embraces a full course, and is conducted by American and English Teachers.

The Scholastic Year begins on the 1st of September and ends on the 1st of July.

REV. OTHMAR WIRTZ, O. S. B., au27 tf Director.

PROSPECTUS OF ST. FRANCIS Xavier's College, No. 39 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, New York city.

This Literary Institution is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, and the branches of the Classical Collegiate Course are taught by Professors entirely devoted to the advancement of their pupils, and whose chief object is the moral and religious education of their students.

This College affords the two-fold advantage of a complete Classical and thoroughly Catholic education,

The course of studies is divided into two distinct departments, the Classical and Commercial.

The Classical Course embraces the Greek, Latin, English and French languages; Rhetoric, Poetry, Elocution, History, Geography, Mythology; a complete course of Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

The Commercial Course, which is completed in three years, comprises the English and French lanuages, English Literature, Elocution, History, Geography, Mythology, the use of Globes, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The German language is taught free of charge to those who wish to learn it.

Besides the Classical and Commercial Courses, there are three preparatory classes for younger students, in which they are carefully taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometic, so as to fit them for the higher branches of study.

When a student presents himself for admission, he is examined and placed in the class for which his previous acquirements and years qualify him.

Punctual attendance is earnestly recommended; hence, in case of absence, a note from the parents or guardians is required, who shall be informed of the non-attendance of their children or wards.

Monthly reports of behavior, application and progress are sent to parents and guardians. To insure success, private study at home should be insisted on.

There are two examinations—one in winter, the other for promotion at the close of the academic year.

In the plan of the College a court-yard, entirely cut off from the street, is reserved for recreation, so that from the time the students in the morning leave home o'clock, until their departure after class hours in the afternoon, they are entirely secluded, and superintended by the Prefects and Professors.

The academic year opens on the first Monday in September, and ends about the middle of July. It is divided into quarters of eleven weeks each.

TERMS PER QUARTER IN ADVANCE.

For students over nine years of age.....$12 50

For students under that age..... 7 50

Vocal Music and Drawing form extra charges.

jy23 tf MICHAEL DRISCOLL, S. J., Rector.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY, NOS. 44 and 46 SECOND STREET, NEW YORK.

PROSPECTUS, 1859-'60.

This Institution, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, presents the threefold advantage of a Classical, Commercial and thoroughly Catholic education.

The number of pupils present at the close of the past academic year exceeded two hundred—more than double the attendance of any preceding year.

There are, in the Academy, four Classes each, under the charge of twelve Professors—a gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid advancement of the pupils.

In the Preparatory Department, the pupils are carefully taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History, and mental and practical Arithmetic.

Terms, including books, $5 and $6 per Quarter.

The course in the Intermediate Department, in addition to the foregoing, embraces English Composition, Elocution, Book Keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, French, and Vocal Music.

Terms, including books, $7 and $8 per Quarter.

The course in the Commercial Department comprises, together with the preceding branches, Rhetoric, Mythology, Natural Philosophy, Plane and Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry, Conics, Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Elementary Chemistry, and the Use of the Globes, other Apparatus, Charts, &c.

Terms, including books, $9 and $10 per Quarter.

A Greek Class and three Latin Classes are open, without extra charge, to those who desire to study those languages. Books, however, are not furnished.

Those who wish to pursue a course of Linear Drawing and Perspective, Shadows, Coloring, &c., can do so, without extra charge for tuition. Materials not furnished.

Instrumental Music forms an extra charge. Piano, printed music and privilege of learning on another Instrument included, $6 per Quarter. Violin, with use of instrument, and same privilege, $8 per Quarter.

Payments Quarterly in advance.

jy30 1y BROTHER AMBROSE, Director.

A CATHOLIC LADY, RESIDING IN the 12th street, (Harlem) near the Christian Brothers School, and having two small Spanish boys under her charge, would like to increase the number. Those parents whose sons require female care, and the advantages of a good school, may rest assured that they will here find all they may desire.

The best of references given and required. Terms for Board, washing and mending will be $150 per annum, payable six months in advance.

Address M. G. M., box 105, Harlem Post Office, New York. aug18 tf

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE, No. 39 WEST FIFTEENTH ST., NEW YORK.

Classes will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, Sept. 5. MICHAEL DRISCOL, S. J., au27 5t Rector.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, Under the charge of the FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.

This Institution, situated in Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., about four miles from Cresson Station, on the direct route between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, has been lately chartered, with privileges to confer the usual Collegiate Honors and Degrees.

The location of the College is one of the most healthy to be found in Pennsylvania, this portion of the Alleghenny Mountains being proverbial for its pure water, bracing air and picturesque scenery.

The scholastic year commences on the 1st of September and ends on the 1st of July following; it is divided into two sessions.

Students do not return home between the sessions.

The course of studies embraces Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Rhetoric, History, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Astronomy, the use of the Globes, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Engineering, Surveying, Mensuration, Landscape and Perspective Drawing, Architecture, Mental Philosophy, Book-keeping, Instrumental Music, Latin and English Composition, together with the Greek and Modern Languages (if required).

Unremitting attention will be given to the intellectual and moral culture of the students, while the discipline will be sufficiently strict, yet mild and paternal.

External compliance with the rules is required from all.

TERMS.

The annual pension for Board and Tuition (payable half yearly in advance).....$100

Washing and use of Bedding per annum..... 10

Pupils remaining at the Academy during vacation will pay an extra charge of..... 15

The Classics and Modern Languages form an extra charge of..... 10

Surveying and use of instruments..... 10

Postage of letters, books and stationery, if not furnished by parents or guardians, will form an extra charge, as will also medical attendance.

Each pupil must come provided with a sufficient supply of Summer and Winter Clothing—six shirts, six pocket handkerchiefs, six pairs of stockings, four pairs of drawers, six towels and two pairs of boots or shoes.

A half yearly account of the health, conduct and literary progress of each pupil will be transmitted to his parents or guardians.

No deduction for accidental absence unless occasioned by sickness.

All letters addressed (post paid) to the "Superior of the Franciscan Monastery, Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa," will receive due attention.

For further particulars, apply to the Superior of the College. Reference may be made to Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Rev. W. Pollard, Loretto, or to any of the Rev. Clergy in the neighborhood of the Institution. sl7 3m

THE DUTIES OF MISS KEOGH'S SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, at No. 82 East 29th street, will be resumed on the 12th of September. sl7 2t

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, NEW YORK.—This institution, situated at Fordham, eleven miles from the city on the Harlem Railroad, is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The terms are—Boarding, bed and use of bedding, per annum, payable half yearly in advance, $200; Washing and Mending of Linen, $15; Physician's Fees, $3. The extra charges are for the summer vacation spent at College; for Music, Drawing, German, Spanish, and use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, besides Books, Stationery, Clothing etc., when furnished by the Treasurer.

There are two Preparatory Classes, from which Students pass to the classical or to the Commercial Course.

The Collegiate Year begins on the FIRST WEDNESDAY of September, and ends about the 15th of July.

sep3 3m R. J. TELLIER, S. J., President.

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION B.V.M. GEORGETOWN, D. C.

This Academy, which was founded in the year 1799, is located on the Heights of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, commanding a view of the Potomac and a distant perspective of Washington City. The situation is healthy and has many advantages, whilst the extensive grounds attached to the Academy afford ample space for the recreation of the pupils.

The Academic year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends about the first of July. Pupils entering after the commencement of a session will be charged only for the remaining portion.

Board and Tuition per annum, including Stationery Doctor's Fees, &c., $200.

Music, Drawing, Painting and the Languages form extra charges. au20 t sep 15

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Application for the admission of children to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, and for the withdrawal or binding out of same, are to be governed by the following regulations, which have been adopted by the Committee on Admission and Binding:

1. No applications for admission will be entertained by the Committee unless accompanied by a written recommendation from some reliable person, and from the pastor of a church in the parish in which the applicant resides, the latter recommendation being indispensable.

2. Every application must be in writing, and state name of child, age, whether orphan or half orphan, names of parents, place of birth of child, and parents' residence, and must be presented at the office, No. 9 Prince street.

3. Applications in accordance with the above will be considered by the Committee at their semi-monthly meetings, which take place at the Asylum in Prince street, on the second and last Wednesday of every month at 7 o'clock P. M.

4. Orders for admission will be issued by the Chairman on the day after the meeting at which the application has been approved, and are subject to the medical examination to said order.

5. The number of half orphans that may be admitted in either asylum has been limited by the Board of Managers to a certain number, which the Committee on Admissions and Binding are not allowed to exceed. The surviving parent of any half orphan admitted will be required to sign an agreement expressing the conditions upon which said orphan was received.

6. No orphan can be withdrawn by a relative, unless after approval by the Committee, to whom an application therefor must have been previously submitted, and who will require a bond to be given by the party applying to qualify as guardian according to law.

7. Applications for binding out are to be left at the Asylum in Prince street, and will be acted upon at the time above specified, and in cases of emergency, by the Chairman, during the recess.

8. Children that have left, or been withdrawn from the asylums, cannot be re-admitted.

9. Any further information can be obtained from the Committee, to whom all communications must be addressed at the Asylum in Prince street.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Chairman of Committee

CHARLES TOAL, THOMAS REILY, L. B. BINSSE, L. J. WHITE, } Members of Committee.

L. B. BINSSE, Secretary. mh12

PRACTISE WITH SCIENCE.—WILLIAM BRETHERTON, No. 189 Franklin street, between Hudson and Varick streets, New York, twenty years practical Veterinary Surgeon, Member of the Royal Institution of England. jy2 3m

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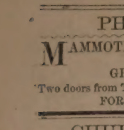

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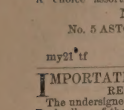

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Einsiedeln, Switzerland. jy30 tf

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CHURCH ORGANS.—HENRY ERBEN, Organ Manufacturer, keeps constantly on hand CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS.
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feb5 1y HORACE V. SIGLER, Agent.

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a16 6m R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

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HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary. jy29 1y

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NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

A. H. GALE & CO., HAVE JUST COMPLETED extensive additions to their factory buildings on 12th street, and have removed their entire Establishment from the corner of 13th street and 3d Avenue.
They have also perfected their new Scale Piano Forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have hitherto been in use, while they have been careful to preserve, with the additional power, that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their Pianos are celebrated.
They are permitted to refer to the several Catholic Institutions of Maryland, Kentucky, Louisiana and St. Johns, N. B., whose patronage they have enjoyed, and where their Pianos have been in use.
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C. B SEYMOUR & CO.,
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N. B.—Removed from 13 Frankfort street.
NO. 42, VOLUME III,
PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 15,
PRICE, TEN CENTS.
Contents.
Little Bo-Peep—Quadrille on Nursery Rhymes, Chas. D'Albert.
"Tell me, dearest maiden" (new song), H. Lautenschlaeger.
Mazurka (new), written expressly for this publication by the great Italian Opera Conductor and Manager, M. Maretzek.
"To son ricco," from L'Elisir d'Amore.....Donizetti.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NO. 1 CENTRE ST.
NEW YORK, August 26, 1859.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS, SEXTONS, AND OTHERS.—On and after the first of September next, all sub-offices for granting burial permits will be discontinued, and the same can be obtained only at the office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre street, and at the office of Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, No. 101 Second avenue, corner of Sixth street.
Ferry-masters, steamboat captains, railroad conductors, express agents, and all other persons receiving burial permits, are requested to return the same to the City Inspector's office on the first of every month, for the purpose of comparing with the original certificate on file in this office.
Particular attention is called to the following extract of an Ordinance of the Common Council, passed April 23, 1839, which will be strictly enforced:
"No captain, agent, or other person attached to any steamboat, ferry-boat, sailing or other vessel, or to any State railroad, or other conveyances, public or private, shall convey the body of any person who has died in the city of New York, beyond the limits of said city, without a permit from the City Inspector, under the penalty of two hundred dollars for each offence, to be collected from the person or persons so offending, severally and respectively."
To enable the City Inspector to give a permit for the burial or removal of the body of any person who has died out of this city, and been brought here for interment, it will be necessary to produce the certificate of some physician duly authenticated, stating when and where the person died, and of what disease, or the written permission of one of the Coroners, consenting to the giving of such permit.
No charge is made, under any circumstances, for the granting of permits.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D., Registrar of Records and Statistics.
N. B.—This notice does not apply to the Calvary Cemetery, who, by special ordinance of the Common Council, are privileged to give permits for all burials in that Cemetery.
se6 DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION, No. 694 Broadway, corner of Fourth street.
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The finest gallery of European paintings ever opened in New York.
Admission.....25 cents.
Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. je25 3m

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WINDOW CORNICES,
ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN ENGRAVINGS, at wholesale and retail.
MIRRORS for Private Parlors, Hotels and Steamboats, on hand and made to order.
JOHN S. WILLARD, Manufacturer,
au6 3m 209 Canal street, late 440 Pearl street.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY EARLY, late of the City of New York, soap-stone manufacturer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 147 Elm street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of November next.—Dated New York the second day of May, 1859.
my7 6m CATHARINE EARLY, Administratrix.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN BOWES, MANUFACTURER of Plain and Ornamental
IRON RAILING,
Balcony, Verandah, Iron Shutters, Vault Doors, Iron Columns, Vault-beams, Girders, and all kinds of Iron Work in general.
All orders executed at the shortest notice.
478 Houston street, one door from Bowery, New York.
jy16 1y

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.—IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY,
Office 51 Chambers street.
NOTICE.—The recent failures, by which a large amount of bills remitted from this country to friends in Ireland has been returned unpaid, afford to this society the opportunity, and at the same time impose upon it the duty, of informing the public that such losses would have been prevented if the parties purchasing bills had availed themselves of the advantages offered by the Society.
For the purpose of entire protection, a fund is constantly kept on deposit in the Bank of Ireland, against which the Society issues its drafts, payable at sight, (from sums of £1 sterling and upwards) on the Bank and all its branches, and has thereby, for the last ten years, afforded a mode of remittance perfectly safe and unquestionable.
New York, December 29, 1851.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, President.
JOHN MANNING,
ROBERT L. DILLON, } Vice-Presidents.
HUGH KELLY,
EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary.
PETER CREEAR, Recording Secretary.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Felix Ingoldsby, John Nicholson, William Redmond
William Watson, Martin Waters, James Olwell.
John Manning, Cornel H. Sheehan, Daniel Devlin,
Terence Donnelly, Charles M. Leary, John McMenamy.
j30 1y The Society's Employment office, 29 Reade st.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO amend the Constitution relative to the Judiciary of the State.
Resolved (if the Assembly concur,) That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of this State:
From and after the third Tuesday of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, the Court of Appeals shall consist of six Judges, to be chosen by the electors of this State. The four Judges who may then be in office, by previous election or appointment, shall continue to hold until the expiration of their respective terms. On the third Tuesday of May, eighteen hundred and sixty, an election shall be held, at which two Judges of said court shall be chosen, whose terms shall commence on the third Tuesday of June, eighteen hundred and sixty. The term of one of them shall expire in nine years from the thirty-first day of December following, and of the other in eleven years from the same time. At the general election in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and in every second year thereafter, unless the Legislature shall, by law, appoint a different day, one Judge of said court shall be chosen for a term of twelve years from and after the thirty-first day of December, next after such election. Four Judges shall constitute a quorum, in case of the absence or inability to serve, of any Judge or Judges, the Governor may appoint one or more Justices of the Supreme Court to serve for the time being.
Section seven of article six of the Constitution is hereby abrogated, and the following provision substituted:
The Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, shall receive, at stated times, for their services, a compensation, to be established by law, and which shall not be increased or diminished at less intervals than once in six years; the provision made for such compensation, by act of the Legislature, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall apply to Judges and Justices then in office, as well as those thereafter elected or appointed, and the same shall be deemed to have taken effect accordingly from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.
Section fourteen of article six of the Constitution is amended as follows:
The County Court shall have such original and appellate jurisdiction as the Legislature may prescribe.
Resolved (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendments be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that the same be published for three months prior to such election, pursuant to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution.
STATE OF NEW YORK, }
IN SENATE, February 16, 1859. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order of the Senate,
S. P. ALLEN, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY, March 19, 1859. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order of the Assembly,
WM. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS amending the Constitution, so as to abolish the property qualification.
Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That section one, of article two, of the Constitution of this State be amended by striking out the following words: "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and, for one year next preceding any election, shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election. And no person of color shall be subject to any taxation, unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."
Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and that, in conformity to section one, of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.
STATE OF NEW YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY, March 28, 1859. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order,
WM. RICHARDSON, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW YORK, }
IN SENATE, April 8, 1859. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order,
S. P. ALLEN, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW YORK, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }
I have compared the preceding with the original concurrent resolutions on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be correct transcripts therefrom, and the whole of such original resolutions.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at our city of Albany, this twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.
GIDEON J. TUCKER,
jy9 3m Secretary of State.

AT RETAIL,
BRIDAL WREATHS and VEILS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS and
COIFFURES,
At JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 361 and 539 Broadway, three doors from Franklin street. my28 3m

STEPHEN PHILBIN,
GAS FITTING AND FIXTURE WAREROOMS,
No. 707 Broadway, corner of 4th street.
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
26f 1y No. 381 Fourth street.